THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 21 1894. No. 202

Without Doubt
Pure Drugs dispensed as only practical men can dispense them, are the safest and best. At the P.P.P.P. accuracy and purity are guaranteed.
C. E. JONES, Chemist,
36 Government St.

NOTICE.....

We are selling DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and all kinds of Jewelry at prices away below anything seen in the city before.

Fine lines of NEW GOODS constantly arriving, and everything guaranteed.

Our Manufacturing Department is the finest operated in the province, and all kinds of Repairing and Manufacturing is at Rock Bottom Prices.

Challoner & Mitchell,
47 Government Street.

THAT NEW DRESS

THERE was a gruff fellow once, who said that he never had to consult either the almanac or the weather to know that Fall was approaching. The clamor of the females of his family for new raiment was sign enough.

In deference to their demand, we have brought on the first installment of the new season fabrics, and invite the ladies to see them. We say nothing about the men. They can have the floor for a few remarks when the parcel reaches C.O.D. Just now, glance with them in like the opportunity no present—golden.

THE NEWEST CREATIONS.

Snowden and Cheviot Tweeds
These goods are all wool 54 in. wide, stylish, and in nice autumn shades. They are first class value at 75c, 90c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.15, $1.25 per yard.

Serges and Diagonals
We have just opened a choice assortment, prices ranging from 50c to $1.25. We call special attention, however, to the 75c quality.

Aberdeen Tweeds
Heavy Scotch Heather Mixtures 42 inches wide, very serviceable, at 50c.

Amazon and Habit Twills
Strong, useful and cheap, at 35c.
We invite your personal inspection.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

WESTSIDE, August 21st, 1894.

NEW GOODS

WE have just received our first shipment of Fall Goods.

Our Special Clearance Sale continues.

A. GREGG & SON,
Merchant Tailors, Yates Street.

C. H. STICKELS . . . .
ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD.,
. . . . QUOTE AS FOLLOWS . . . .
Delivered to any part of the City.

Wheat	$1 25 per bun.	Oats	$1 50 per bun.
Bran	90 " "	Mixed feed	1 00 " "
Shorts	1 00 " "	Ground	1 10 " "

Our feed is manufactured fresh every day and is superior to the imported article. Patronize home industry by using our goods. TERMS—Net cash with order.

Cheap Excursion!
Via the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
...TO...
WASHINGTON, D.C., and return....$72 75
PITTSBURG, P.A., and return..... 66 50

Ticket good for SIXTY DAYS from date of sale. For full particulars, tickets, map of route, etc., apply to
GEORGE L. COURTENEY,
Agent C. P. Ry. Co.,
August3-tf Victoria, B. C.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Orders for changes in the reading of advertisements must be handed in to the Times office before 10 a.m. to insure insertion the same day. New advertisements, displayed, will be received up to 3 p.m. and small ads. until 4 p.m. Merchants and other patrons will aid us a great deal by observing these rules, as the work of re-setting requires time, and can not be satisfactorily done when the paper is being prepared for press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are required for the excavation and laying of pipes to connect with sewers. Also for plumbing and carpenter work. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock, August 25th, at whose office plans may be seen. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. J. PENDRAY,
aug20-6t 25 Humboldt Street.

FOR SALE
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A new residence facing the Victoria Arm, 200 feet water frontage, unsurpassed view of the City of Victoria and Olympian range in the back ground; entrance from the Gorge Road; two-and-a-half acres of land; House containing panelled vestibule, beautifully frescoed hall, handsome Staircase, double Drawing Room with two fireplaces, Dining Room, Smoking Room, six Bed Rooms, Bath Room, W. C. and Lavatory on each floor, large attic, spacious cellar with stone walls, brick foundation, electric light, electric bells, &c., &c.

Price, $10,500. Terms can be arranged to suit the purchaser. Apply to
J GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect, P. O. Box 652,
30 1-2 Government Street, Victoria.

THE COREAN EMBROGLIO.

Survivors of Kow Shung Agree in Saying That the Japanese Story is Untrue.

The Corean Minister to Washington To-Day Left for His Troubled Home.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Yee Sung See, the Corean minister, and Jarng Bong Whan, secretary of the legation, left Washington this morning on the Pennsylvania limited for Chicago, on their way home. They will leave San Francisco on the 28th instant and expect to reach Yokohama about the middle of September. As the regular lines of commerce between Japan and Corea are interrupted, the minister yesterday applied to Secretary Gresham for permission to go aboard an American warship at some convenient Japanese port and that instructions be sent Commodore Carpenter to have him and the secretary landed on Corean soil. The state and navy department have the matter under consideration and likely the Coreans will be taken aboard the Concord, Petrel or Monocacy at Nagasaki and landed at Chemulpo. The only question arising is the taking of foreign representatives aboard a United States man-of-war under the existing conditions of affairs in the east.

London, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Times says: The survivors of the Chinese transport Kow Shung agree in discrediting the Japanese official version of the sinking of that vessel. The statements made by these persons show that the Kow Shung was without an escort and that the attack made upon her by the Japanese warship Naniwa was unprovoked and not in any respect connected with a naval engagement. The fact is now established that the commander of the Naniwa ordered his men to fire upon the Chinese struggling in the water after the Kow Shung sank, and there is indisputable evidence that a large number were killed in that way. It is further learned that the French gunboat Lion, a German gunboat and the British gunboat Porpoise saved two hundred and forty of the drowning Chinese, while the Naniwa did not rescue a single one. All the foreign representatives in China regard the treatment of the Chinese soldiers on board the Kow Shung as inhuman and so represented the affair to their respective governments. Admirable Freemantle, commander of the British squadron, is now collecting detailed evidence concerning the sinking of the Kow Shung with the object of transmitting it to the admiralty office.

Riverside, Cal., Aug. 21.—One of the most important men in this country in his relation to the present controversy between Japan and China, and one who is likely to prove an important factor in a direct way, as he is certain to in an indirect way, in the war now waging over Corea, is Col. J. R. Wasson, of Sedalia, Mo., formerly a well known officer of the United States army. The Japanese government has sent for Col. Wasson and urged him to repair at once to the scene of conflict, and there take command of one division of the mikado's forces. He has been asked to do this because of his familiarity with the Japanese and their methods and his ability as a commander. The government officials know this from Col. Wasson's connection with the Japanese army at one time as a military instructor. A warm personal friend of the colonel residing in this city is in receipt of a letter from the ex-soldier giving the facts as to the offer made by the Japanese.

Inter-State Fair.

For the Inter-State Fair at Tacoma, the steamer City of Kingston has made a round trip rate of $5.70, including two admissions to the fair.

Tickets on sale every Tuesday and Friday, from August 14th to October 30th inclusive, with final limit of twenty days from date of sale.

E. E. BLACKWOD,
Agent N. P. R. R. Co.

Ten Cents per Yard.

Thousands of yards of single or double fold Dress Goods, bankrupt stock, at Russell & McDonald, 134 Douglas street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A quantity of clean cotton rags. Apply at the Times office.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The next examination of the B. C. Medical Council will take place at Vancouver on the 4th of September, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

G. L. MILNE,
aug 21-10t Rec. Secy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
In the matter of the estate of Annie Cox, deceased, and in the Matter of the "Official Administrator's Act."

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Crease bearing date the 18th day of August, A.D. 1894, I was appointed administrator of all and singular the personal estate, chattels and credits of Annie Cox, late of the City of Victoria, deceased intestate.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 18th day of August, A.D. 1894, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTGOMERY,
aug21-1w Official Administrator.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Bodies of a French Explorer and His Wife Found in Central Park.

New York, Aug. 21.—Two bodies, a man and a woman, were brought to the Bellevue Hospital this morning. They were found by the park officer at seven o'clock in the morning in the ramble in Central Park. Both were killed by pistol shots. From letters found in the pockets it is supposed to be Julius Demarcus, the famous French traveller and his wife.

New York, Aug. 21.—At 7 o'clock this morning Park Officer Thomas Flynn, while patrolling Central park opposite Seventy-eighth street, discovered the bodies of a young man and a young woman lying dead on the grass near the pathway. The man was Julius Demarcus, supposed to live at 52 East Broadway, and the woman was Juliet Fournier, of 354 South Fourth street, Brooklyn. Demarcus had a bullet wound through the centre of the forehead, and was lying prostrate across the woman, who was shot directly in the centre of the breast. Demarcus held a revolver in his hand. Two chambers were empty and three were still loaded. The blood from his head had run down and stained the face and clothes of the woman, whose body was still warm. It is evident that the man had first shot the woman and then killed himself. The man was about 30 years old and the woman about 26.

Boston, Aug. 21.—A petition against the Traveller Publishing company was filed in the insolvency court this morning by C. F. Berry of Boston.

New York, Aug. 21.—The stock market opened irregularly. In the specialties Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred jumped 1 1-8 to 43. Bar silver, 64 1-4.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21.—The fire which started here at 1:15 this morning, and at three o'clock is still raging, has already caused a loss of about $400,000. Three storehouses so far have been destroyed. They were worth $125,000 and owned by R. B. Snowden, A. B. Treadwell and Fader, Sugarman & Co.

ANXIETY IN BRAZIL.

President Plexoto Urged to Assume the Dictatorship.

New York, Aug. 21.—There is considerable anxiety in Brazil over the rumor that President Peixoto will continue to govern under a state of siege.

The Herald's correspondent in Brazil sends word that President-elect Moraes is greatly incensed against President Peixoto, and the latter's friends are urging him to assume the dictatorship. From Montevideo, Uruguay, news advices say that the Rio Grande rebel committee, which has headquarters there, denies the report sent out by the Brazilian government that General Saravais is dead. They say he is still unconquered and is at the head of an army of eight thousand determined revolutionists. The arrival of Admiral Saldanha da Gama from Europe to-morrow is anxiously expected.

CHANGING ITS COURSE.

The Mississippi River Going Back to its Old Channel.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21.—Horne lake, a long chain of water twenty miles south of Memphis, to-day broke through its banks and started with a tremendous rush towards the Mississippi river, a mile distant, carrying everything before it. The Mississippi river has established a wide reputation for marking out new channels for itself in a most erratic fashion, but this is the first time on record that it has ever induced another body of water to follow its example. Many years ago the river flowed through the territory now being vacated by the waters of the lake, but it wore a new channel for itself, and the old bed formed into an inland lake, a chain of lakes five miles long and from one to two miles wide. Last spring when the river rose to an unusual height it overflowed its banks and spread into Horne lake, filling it to the utmost of its capacity. During the protracted drought of this summer the river sank to almost its lowest gauge, standing now one foot nine inches from extreme low water. On Saturday a small stream started to trickle from the lake to the river, and the stream gradually wore out a wide breach until this morning, when the lake broke out in a solid body, sweeping everything before it. Matured fields of cotton were destroyed; bridges, fences and cabins were washed away. By morning the lake will be dry, and when the river rises again the water will flow back through the same channel, and possibly carry the current of the river back with it to its old course, which is more direct than the course now followed by the river. Horne lake has for years been noted for its fish and the town of Lakeview has grown upon its banks, principally by the patronage of sportsmen, who have frequented the place from hundreds of miles around. The town is left high and dry.

Pullman Investigation.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Governor Altgeld is making a personal investigation into the states of affairs at Pullman. He refuses to state the course he will pursue until he has looked carefully into the matter. The city and county officials are co-operating with the governor in the investigation.

Marine.

The steamship Tacoma sailed for the Orient to-day from Tacoma. Captain Gatter, her pilot, left her off Angeles.

The schooner Dora Steward has been stripped of her suit of sails.

A number of the vessels in the harbor are flying their flags at half mast out of respect to the memory of the late Captain Smallfield.

In the absence of Captain George Roberts, Captain Ned Clements is in charge of the City of Kingston.

Double Fold Dress Goods.

25c and 50c per yard, including Pinilico Serges and Stanley Tweeds, at Russell & McDonald's.

NEWS OF EASTERN CANADA

Meeting of the Dominion Cabinet to Consider the Coming Bye-Elections.

Disastrous Fire in a Quebec Village —Robbery and Murder— Montreal News.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Premier Thompson returned to the city early this morning from Muskoka. He was besieged with delegations and hungry office seekers immediately on his arriving here. A cabinet council was called for 11 o'clock, but it was postponed until the afternoon to allow the ministers to arrive. Those in attendance were: Thompson, Haggart, Ouimet, Patterson, Bowell, Angers and Costigan. Tupper is not expected to return from Washington until to-morrow. Daly is in Manitoba, Foster in the Maritime Provinces and Caron and Ives in the Old Country. Carling is in the city and Frank Smith in Toronto. This constitutes the cabinet. Sir John Thompson goes back to Muskoka as soon as he gets through with certain business before the cabinet. He may get through to-morrow and not for some days. If the cabinet can agree about it arrangements will be made at once for elections in Lisgar, Cardwell, Quebec West and Vercheres. It is thought a good time to open the Quebec constituency when Laurier is away. At all events some important political news may be looked for between now and Saturday. Controller Wallace arrived with the premier.

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Admiral Hopkins and the principal officers of the fire ships now in port paid a return visit to the mayor and aldermen at the city hall this morning.

Montreal is to have cheap gas. The gas company will charge the following rates from August 1st: For heating and lighting gas has been reduced from $1 per thousand for heating and $1.30 per thousand for lighting to 95 cents for both, with one meter free.

The fire commissioners had a sitting this morning, when the following fires were investigated: Montreal steam laundry, which was burned on the 16th inst., was proved to be of accidental origin. The loss is $50,000 and the insurance $27,000. Mr. Love, the manager, stated that about two months before the fire he considered that the place was so well protected that he dropped $14,000 insurance. The John Date fire on Craig street, which took place last night originated in the boiler room. The loss, as stated by the proprietor, will be $25,000 on the building and $20,000 on the stock; insurance, $13,000.

It was quite cold this morning at the city hall, the thermometer dropping to 48 degrees at 7 o'clock. It has not been as cold in August since 1885, when 47 was recorded on the 26th, and that was the coldest in August during the past fifteen years.

Huntingdon, Que., Aug. 21.—Last evening a man named Myre, of St. Barbe, started to drive to Dundee to make a payment on some land, and this morning at four o'clock his horse and wagon arrived at his home, with Myre dead in the wagon. His face was bruised and there was every indication of his having met with foul play. His sleeves were rolled up, as though he had tried to defend himself.

Pierreville, Que., Aug. 21.—Fire last night destroyed the saw mills of this place and wiped out no less than forty dwellings. The origin of the fire is not exactly known, but it started among the piles of lumber around the mills and quickly spread, fanned by a gentle breeze. There was no adequate means of checking the conflagration, and many families lost nearly all they possessed. It is thought no lives were lost.

Ten Cents

Black Cashmere Gloves, bankrupt stock, at Russell & McDonald's.

WEDDING AT SAMOA.

A Bad Fitting Slipper Causes Some Inconvenience.

One of the bridesmaids became the victim of misfortune at the very start, and came near wrecking the continuity and integrity of the entire procession. A pair of slippers one size too large was the cause of the trouble. Every time her foot was lifted off dropped the slipper, necessitating a scuffling, sliding, snowshoe step which resulted in two couples gradually falling to the rear of the main column. For several hundred yards this agony was endured, accompanied by frantic clutchings at the escort's arm and half articulated gasps and exclamations, paga: "Oh, dear, what a mass!" fefe: "Afraid to go further," and repeated stops to replace the slipper on the foot. Half way down the village street the poor girl espied, in a house far from the road, a young friend. She was immediately and energetically beckoned forth and there was a hurried consultation. The result was that the friend sat down on the road, pulled off her smaller slippers and exchanged with the bridesmaid. By this time the head of the procession had moved fully a quarter of a mile, and stood looking back to see what caused the delay of the rear column. With a bound the bridesmaid, now fearlessly shod, started on the run, flying over the ground at a speed which her consort endeavored unsuccessfully to emulate. Through the laughing, chaffing lines of people leaning out of houses and store windows the belated couple sped, until they reached the advance column of the procession.

The ceremony at the consulate over, the return march was achieved successfully, small boys in the trees lining the road showering rice on the heads of the bridal party. A second ceremony at the church completed the marriage so far as to its legality.—Outing.

Ten Cents

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, bankrupt stock, at Russell & McDonald's.

THE CAPITAL OF COREA

Seoul, the Strangest City in the World—300,000 People and no Sewers.

An Immense Collection of One Story Huts—The Great Wall and Keys of City.

I want to give you some idea of Seoul, the capital of Corea. It is the centre of the war trouble between China and Japan. A battle may be fought in it any day, and the firing would wipe its thatched huts from the face of the earth. It lies in a basin in the mountains, and it is perhaps the most beautifully located capital on the face of the globe. It is only twenty-six miles from the sea and it is connected with the port of Chemulpo by a poor wagon road, which climbs up the hills and over the mountains to get to it. The sluggish Han river flows within three miles of it, and it was up this river that I rode in a little steam tug to a landing place not far from the spot on which Kim Ok Kiun's dead body was cut into six pieces recently.

But first take a look at Corea's chief seaport. Chemulpo is the place at which Seoul gets all its provisions. It is now the liveliest little city in Asia. There are something like two score gunboats in its harbor, and the Japanese have all told twenty-eight gunboats and transports there. The harbor is large and landlocked by islands. The tide has an enormous rise and fall, often as high as thirty feet, and boats which get close to the town are left on the mud when the tide goes out. Chemulpo lies right on the edge of the sea, with great hills rising behind it, and it is on one of these that still stands the house where Admiral Shufeldt met the Corean commissioners in 1882 and made the treaty which opened Corea to the civilized world. Since then Chemulpo has grown to be quite a city, and it looks more like a slice of Japan than Corea. It has 2500 Japanese and 3500 Corean population. There are less than 1000 Chinese, four Americans, sixteen Germans and five Englishmen in it. The only American business firm in Corea is located at Chemulpo, and that is, I think, now closed on account of the war. It has been about decided to regard Chemulpo as neutral ground, and this will prevent its being fired upon by either party. Were it otherwise, a single gunboat could shell it out of existence, as its harbor is open and unprotected.

A great part of the war has to be fought on Corean soil, and Seoul will be ground between the upper and the nether millstones. It may be wiped out of existence. If so, the most curious city on the face of the globe will pass away. I visited it six years ago, and my visit of the present year included more than a month of hard work. I have spent days in wandering through its streets. I have been inside of its prisons and have walked through its palaces. I have talked with all classes and have seen all sorts of new things at every turn. There are no guide books of Asia. You will not find accurate descriptions of Seoul in any books of travel. The tourist who comes here without introductions could not find a lodging place. There are no hotels, and I am indebted to my friends among the missionaries, among the diplomats, and with some of the high Coreans for my entertainment through these many days. I despair of giving you an accurate idea of the Corean capital. It is quite different from any other city on the face of the globe. It is such a mass of the beautiful and the ugly, of civilization and barbarism, of the old and the new, that I don't know how to describe it. Take its situation. It lies in a great basin surrounded by mountains, which in some places are as rugged as the wildest peaks of the Rockies, and which in others have all the beautiful verdure of the Alleghanies or the Catskills. The tops of these mountains oft rest in the clouds and masses of vapor hang in their recesses above the green plain upon which the city is built. They change in their hues with every change of the heavens, and they give Seoul a setting more gorgeous than jewels.

The basin below is just about large enough to contain the town, and a great gray wall from thirty to forty feet high runs along the sides of the hills, bounding the basin and mounting here and there almost to the tops of the lower mountains. It scales one hill at least one thousand feet in height, and the wall encloses the whole city. It was built in nine months by an army of two hundred thousand workmen, about five hundred years ago, and is a piece of solid masonry, consisting of two thick walls of granite packed down in the middle with earth and stones. Its top is so wide that two carriages could easily be driven about it, and it has, on the side facing the country, a crenellated battlement with holes large enough for the defenders to shoot through with arrows. There are no cannon upon it, and it will be no means of defence against the batteries of the Chinese or the Japs in its present struggle. Its only use in late years has been to keep out the tigers and leopards. This wall is more than six miles in length. It is pierced by eight gates, the arches of which are beautifully laid and cut as those of any stone work you will find in the United States. Each of these green arches has a curved roof of black tiles. This rests upon carved wooden pillars, which rise above the tops of the walls and form watch towers for the soldiers. Over the great south gate, the main entrance to the capital, there are two such roofs, one above the other, which are guarded at teh corners by miniature demons of porcelain, who seem to be crawling along the edges of the structure. It would not take much more than a Gatling gun to batter down the heavy doors by which these arches are closed. These doors are bigger than those of any barn in our country. They are swung upon pivots made by pins fitting into the masonry at the top and the bottom. They are sheathed with plates of iron riveted on with big bolts, and up till now the common Coreans have thought them a defence against the enemy. They have as much ceremony connected with them as other nations with their forts, and there are officers in charge of them who would lose their heads if they failed in their duty. Every night just at sundown these gates are closed, and they are not opened again until about 4 in the morning.

The signal of their closing and opening is the ringing of a massive bell in the exact centre of the city. After this those who are in cannot get out and those who are outside cannot get in.

The greatest care is taken of the keys to these gates. The locks close with a spring and the keys are kept in the king's palace, except at the time that they are used at the gates. The locks themselves are guarded all day at the palace and are only brought to the gates a short time before closing the city. I wish I could show you one of these locks. Each gate has two of them and they are each as heavy as a ten-year-old boy. It is all that one man can do to carry them from one part of the city to the other, and when I tried to lift one I found my back strained. They are of massive iron. They are made in the shape of a box and are two feet wide and at least one foot thick. They lock with a spring like that of padlock, and it takes a hammer to put them together.

When I lifted the lock the gate-keeper warned me with horror to leave it alone. He pointed to my neck and drew his finger rapidly around in order to let me know that I was in danger of losing my head. I still held it, and he rushed toward me as though he would seize it from my hand. As he came up I dropped it on the stones. It clattered and I stooped over and tried to raise it again. As I did so I stood it on end and the rod of iron which was partially thrust into the iron box rested on the ground. The Corean gate-keeper's face became ashy. He grabbed the lock from me, and as he did so I could see the reason for his fear. The rod on which the lock rested on the ground formed the means of locking it, and had I pushed down on it the spring would have caught. He would have been unable to lock the gate that night without going to the palace to get the key and might have lost his head for his carelessness. My interpreter showed me the trouble and he told me that the king would surely punish the man if he knew that the lock had been out of his possession. I then went on to the gate and looked at the clumsy fastening into which this lock went. The bar which I have spoken of was as big as an old-fashioned poker, and the lock joined chains made of links of wrought iron, which were as big around as the biceps of a blacksmith, the rings being as thick as your thumb.

It was just after this that the hour for closing the gates of the city approached. I waited and watched. First two men came from the gate house and sang out in Corean the words that the gates were closing and the time was short. Their voices were as shrill as those of an iman of a Mohammedan mosque when he calls out the hour of prayer from the minarets, and they held on to their final tones for the space of 12 seconds by my watch. As they cried there was a grand rush for the gates. Hundreds of men in black hats and white gowns ran ghostlike through the darkness. Bareheaded coolies dragged great bullocks with packs on their backs through the doors, and porters by the scores, loaded down with all sorts of wares, came stumbling along. There were coolies bearing closed boxes, in which were their mistresses. There were officials on horseback and nobles on foot, all pushing and scrambling to get in before the gates closed. As I watched the big bell pealed out its knell, and the two men grasped the great doors and pulled them together with a bang. It took the strength of both to move each one of them, and the gates locked with a spring. The key, which remains with the king over night, is not brought back from the palace until morning. It is a massive bar of iron, and it takes a sledge-hammer to drive it into the lock. Similar locks are on the gates to the wall which encloses the palace of the king, and on each of the eight gates of the city.

Inside this great wall, within this setting of mountains, lies the city of Seoul. It is a town bigger than Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Washington City, Buffalo or Detroit. It contains more than three hundred thousand people, and it has scarcely a house that is more than a story high. It is a city of wide streets and narrow winding alleys. It is a city of thatched huts and tiled one story buildings. On one side of it are the palaces of the king. They cover an area as large as that of a one thousand-acre farm, and they are massive one-story buildings surrounded by great walls and laid out with all the regularity of a city. As you stand on the walls of Seoul and look over this medley of buildings, your first impression is that you are in the midst of a vast hay field, interspersed here and there with tiled barns, and the three biggest streets that cut through these myriad haycocks look like a road through the fields. You note the shape of the thatched houses. They are all formed like horseshoes with the heel of the shoe resting on the street. The roofs are tied on with strings, and the thatch has grown old, and under the soft light of the setting sun it assumes the rich color of brown plush, and there is a velvety softness to the whole. As you look closer you see that the city is divided up into streets, and that these narrow and widen and twist and turn without regularity or order. One part of the city is made almost entirely of tiled buildings. These are the homes of the swells, and over there not far from the gate above one such building you see on the top of the staff an American flag. That is the establishment of our legation to Corea, and the cosy little compounds about it are the residences of the missionaries and the other foreigners who reside in Seoul.

Come down now and take a walk with me through the city. There are no pavements on the streets and you look in vain for gas lamps or the signs of an electric light. This city of three hundred thousand people is entirely without sanitary arrangements. There is not a water closet in it and the sewage flows along in open drains through the streets and you have to be careful of your steps. There are no water works except the Corean water carrier, who, with a pole on his back, takes up the whole sidewalk as he carries two buckets of water along with him through the streets. The clouds are left to do the sprinkling of the highways, save where here and there a householder takes a dipper and ladles out the sewer fluid to lay the dust. All the slops of each house run into the ditches along the sidewalk and the smell comes up in solid chunks so thick that it could be almost cut into slices and packed away for use as a patent fertilizer. Mixed with the smell is the smoke. This comes out of chimneys about two feet above the ground, which jut out from the walls of the houses into the streets. Put a stove pipe into your house at right angles with the floor of the porch and you have the average Corean chimney. At certain hours of the morning and evening each of these chimneys vomits forth the smoke of the straw which the people use for the fires of their cooking and the air becomes blue. The doors to the houses along the street are more like those of a stable or a barn than the entrance to residences. They are very rude, and in the bottom of each is cut a hole for the dog. Such doors as are open give no insight to the homes of the people, and I was in Seoul for some time before I knew that these doors facing the street were merely the entrance gates to large compounds or yards in which were very comfortable buildings. I thought that the nobles lived in these thatched huts. They are in reality only the quarters of the servants, and the homes of the better classes contain many rooms, and are in some cases almost as well fitted for comfort as those of our own. These houses along the streets have no windows to speak of. There are under the roof little openings about a foot square. These are filled with lattice and backed with paper. They permit the light to come in but you cannot see through them. Here and there I noted a little eye-hole of glass as big around as a red cent, pasted on to the paper, and as I go through the streets I find now and then a liquid black ball surrounded by the cream-colored button-hole which forms the eyelids of a Corean maiden, looking out.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

How They Come Upon Us.

During the green apple season cramps come upon us like a thief in the night, and remain with us until the nearest physician is called in, or the pain is driven away by a dose or two of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, the celebrated cure for all summer complaints, from simple cramps to the most aggravated forms of cholera morbus or dysentery. No house should be without the PAIN-KILLER, unless there is a drug store next door. Every reputable druggist sells the medicine. Only 25c. New large size.

THE COREAN EMBROGLIO.

Chinese Warships Said to be Heading Off the Japanese.

London, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that Chinese gunboats and warships are cruising the Gulf of Pechili with the object of preventing the Chinese from landing troops in China. The Chinese vessels have hiding places in the numerous bays and arms of the gulf, where they are able to observe the movements of the enemy without being seen. A number of Japanese war vessels are convoying troop ships in the Yellow sea, but their destination is not known. Hi Hung Chang's army, fifty thousand strong, and a large force of Japanese troops are nearing each other, and a battle is imminent. The Japanese have agreed to refrain from molesting Chinese merchant vessels not carrying articles which are contraband. Admiral Tim, commander of the Chinese fleet, is desirous of engaging in an open search for foreign warships in Chinese waters, but he is unable to carry out his wishes, as the viceroy's orders are that an engagement with the Japanese squadron must be avoided.

The Yokohama correspondent of the Central News says that the Japanese four per cent. war loan has been fully subscribed.

The Central News correspondent in Tientsin degies the report that China will arrange to place a loan in England.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai learns that China has completed arrangements with an agent in England for a large supply of arms and ammunition.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

The Matches with a Reputation.

18,000,000 made and consumed daily.

TELEGRAPH. TELEPHONE. TIGER. PARLOR.

NAVAL CONTRACTS

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Saturday, the 25th August instant, for supplying such quantities of fresh beef, mutton, vegetables, soft bread, biscuit, sugar, tea, flour, salt beef, milk, butter, eggs, fowls, firewood, lime, coffins and digging graves, as may be required for naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

T. SYDNEY DOBBIN,
Acting Naval Storekeeper.
Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, August 3, 1894.

Notice to Shipbuilders.

Tenders will be received here until noon of Saturday, the 25th August instant, for building a decked scow 82 feet by 22 feet, according to specifications which can be seen on application to the carpenter of the yard.

Tenders to be addressed to the Naval Storekeeper and endorsed "Tender for building scow."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. SYDNEY DOBBIN,
Acting Naval Storekeeper, etc.
Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, August 10, 1894.

NOTICE.

Applications accompanied by testimonials, references, &c., will be received by the undersigned, at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until Wednesday next, the 22nd day of August instant, at 10 a.m., for the position of Inspector in connection with the Sewerage Works.

Applications already made need not be renewed.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Secretary to the Sewerage Commissioners.

Victoria, B. C., August 18th, 1894.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to sections 22 and 20 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-law, 1894," which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating, except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In North Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In Central Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and

In South Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore specified there shall be charged fifty cents additional for each infraction.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 15th, 1894.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of November, 1891, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, the 22nd day of August, 1894, for the purchase of Lot 15, Chemainus District, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, containing 160 acres more or less, formerly occupied by Alfred Chadwick.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 7th day of August, 1894.

H. G. HALL,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
12 Bastion Square, Victoria.

Shawnigan Lake.

Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

GEO. KOENIG,
my28-4m Proprietor.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fluerfelt, Gorge Road.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting, to be held in and for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the Ship Inn Saloon, situate on portion of lot 199, Victoria City, on the east side of Wharf Street in the City of Victoria, to George Thomson, of Victoria, B.C., saloon-keeper.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1894.

ROSS J. FERGUSON.

aug1-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Robert Dudgeon of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Telegraph Hotel," situate upon the east side of Store street in the city of Victoria.

J. MERRIFIELD.

Victoria, B. C., 14th July, 1894.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Thomas Potter of the license now held by the undersigned to sell spirituous and fermented liquor by retail upon the premises known as the Lion Brewery Saloon, situate at the corner of Chambers street and Queen's avenue, in the City of Victoria.

W. MONTIETH,
Official Administrator.
Administering the estate of Geo. Fairbrother, deceased, intestate. aug8-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I shall apply for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Hotel Victoria, Government street, to William Wilson.

P. T. PATTON.

Victoria, B. C., August 9th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have deposited with the Minister of Public Works a plan and description of a wharf proposed to be erected by me in Constance Cove, Esquimalt Harbor, abutting on part of Section 26, Esquimalt District, and have deposited a duplicate of each in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria and that I have applied to the Governor in Council for the approval thereof.

Dated 19th July, 1894.

JOHN JOSHUA RUSSELL,
jy20-1m Victoria, B.C.

Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that by deed dated the 6th day of August, A.D. 1894, and executed by all parties thereto on that date, Arthur James Rowbotham, of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, grocer, assigned all his real and personal property (save as therein mentioned) to Thomas Earle of the said City of Victoria, merchant, in trust for the benefit of all his creditors.

Said deed was executed by the said parties and the trusts undertaken by the said Thomas Earle on the 6th day of August instant.

All persons indebted to the said Arthur James Rowbotham are required to pay such indebtedness forwith to the said trustee, and every person having any claim against the said Arthur James Rowbotham is to send proof of such claim, with full particulars, to the said trustee within one month from this date, after which date the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate, having regard only to such claims as may have been sent in.

A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the trustee on the 21st day of August, 1894, at 2.30 p.m.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1894.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Trustee above named.

Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of laborers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing

JOHN DODD,
jel-tf-d&w Nanaimo, B. C.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

20 lbs. of Nestlé's Food

Your doctor will tell you it is the safest diet for baby

Nestlé's Food is invaluable in hot weather. Prepared for use with water only, all danger from using milk of tuberculous cows is avoided. If you have not used Nestlé's Food, send for sample and our dainty book, "THE BABY," both free of charge.

THOS. LEEMING & CO., 25 St. Peter St., Montreal.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

N. Clarke Wallace, controller of customs, arrived at Montreal on Saturday evening. He left at once for Ottawa.

A brakeman named Hogan was seriously injured by falling from a Canadian Pacific freight train at Bergen station.

Isaac Humesden, a Carberry farmer, was thrown by a runaway horse, and received injuries which are expected to be fatal.

The late George R. Hogaboom, of Toronto, left an estate valued at $70,000. The widow and daughters are the sole legatees.

The Toronto street car company has ordered a 1400 horsepower electric generator, which will be the largest in Canada.

A man named Thomas Pilling, 18 years of age, a nephew of Charles Pilling of Brandon, was drowned in the Assiniboine while bathing.

The Hamilton wheat and grain market in Hamilton has not been lower for 25 years than it is at present. On Saturday the price was 50 cents per bushel.

Wm. Brooke, an advocate and one of the seniors of the bar of the province of Quebec, and for more than fifty years a resident of the Eastern Townships, died at his residence at Richmond. He was a son of the late General Brooke.

The dispute between the corporation of Quebec and the C. P R. company concerning the ownership of the wharf on the northeast of the gas company's property, resulted in an action being taken out by the railway company against the corporation for $50,000.

Toronto had five incendiary fires on Sunday. The most serious was in the afternoon at the corner of Bay and Melinda streets where frame stores occupied by Messrs. Ferguson, builder; Ames, tailor; and Bunker, stamp maker, were burned; loss, $7000; insurance, one half.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier left Montreal on Sunday night for Toronto to begin his western tour. He was accompanied by P. A. Choquette, M. P., and Sidney Fisher, ex-M. P. Mrs. Laurier will join Mr Laurier in Toronto after his return from Brantford. Hon. L.H.Davies came as far as Quebec with the intention of accompanying Mr. Laurier on his tour, but illness will prevent his doing so. He has been ordered by his physician to take absolute rest for some time.

The Ayton bus horses with a load of passengers ran away on the way to the station. Mrs. Roadding of Ayton, and Mrs. Hartman, of Stratford, were considerably bruised. A. Henderson of Egremont township, had his leg fractured. Aaron Wenger, Ayton, the well known pioneer creamery man, received injuries to his leg and ankle which necessitated amputation, which was performed by four doctors. He stood the operation well and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

Sir John Thompson, accompanied by Senator Sanford and other friends, arrived at Toronto from Muskoka on Saturday evening. The party at once boarded George T. Blackstock's yacht Cleopatra and started for Queenstown. They spent Sunday at Niagara Falls, returning to Toronto on Monday, when Sir John Thompson was the guest of the city council. Lady Thompson remains in Muskoka until September 1. Sir John, who looks in the best of health, left for Ottawa Monday night and will remain at the capital for two weeks, returning to Toronto on September 3 to open the industrial exposition. He will then go to the Maritime Provinces to attend a number of meetings.

STORY OF A SAILOR HAT.

Mrs. Witherby Makes Her First Attempt at Home Millinery.

There was the flush of ambition upon Mrs. Witherby's cheek and the fire of determination in her eye when she laid aside "The Young Housekeeper's Guide to Happiness" the other morning.

"I can and I will," she said, addressing the walls of her room. The walls offering no objection she proceeded.

It was Mrs. Witherby's first attempt at home millinery. She needed a new hat badly. Her white sailor was spotted with dust and rain, and was beginning to have a somewhat sunburnt appearance as well. The chiffon rosettes on her brown chip were limp and dejected. The pink roses on her black hat were as faded as the bloom on a spinster's cheek and the ostrich tips were as sadly out of curl as Mrs. Witherby's own hair on a damp day. Decidedly she needed a new hat, and "The Young Housekeeper's Guide to Happiness" gave such explicit directions for renovating old hats that Mrs. Witherby felt hopeful.

She ripped the band off the white sailor, humming a gay little chansonette as she did so. She rolled up her sleeves, poured ammonia and water into a basin and began to clean the straw. "Singing she wrought" at first, but gradually the bright song died on her lips. The ammonia was certainly doing effective work. The dust was disappearing from the straw braid. The spots were being removed. The look of sunburn was also departing, but when she held her straw hat to the light young Mrs. Witherby uttered a shriek. It was a bright sulphur color.

Now, Mrs. Witherby was a well educated young lady, and once in the happy past she had studied chemistry. She hastily ran over in her mind the remnant of chemical lore that had withstood the attacks of time. She could not recall what she was pleased to term an antidote for ammonia, but it finally occurred to her that sulphur was a bleaching agent. She would bleach her sailor.

She hastily emptied a large tin cake box and put a saucer of smouldering sulphur powder in it. Then the hat was placed over the saucer by means of a sharp letter file and the lid put down. Mrs. Witherby took up the next hat—the black one—to renovate while the sailor was being made beautiful.

The straw was brushed and cleaned with the ever helpful ammonia. The faded roses were consigned to the waste paper basket. A red chiffon ruffle from one of Mrs. Witherby frocks was to furnish rosettes and bows. The feathers were to be re-curled by a simple process advised in Mrs. Witherby's book of books. It consisted in drawing a rather sharp penknife across the under side of a feather from the middle to the edge. Mrs. Witherby conscientiously set to work to do this, with the result that her ostrich tips soon consisted of a midrib with three or four foreign bits of fluffy material dangling from it, and her fingers were bleeding. She flung away the shap knife and thought in language which must have grieved the recording angel, while she bandaged her wounded members. She decided to do no more home hat making that day, but to wait for the reappearance of her sailor, and then to drive to the village and consult the village milliner.

When the sailor ought to have been bleached she drew it out from the cake box, receiving such a whiff of sulphur fumes that she was thrown into a paroxysm of coughing. Then she looked at her sailor and wept.

It was bleached in spots, but as Mrs. Witherby had somewhat carelessly neglected to dry the sailor before hanging it on her letter file, its shape had been materially changed in the cake box. The crown was a sugar loaf affair, very peaked in the middle. The brim sloped abruptly. Old Mother Hubbard and young Mrs. Witherby were one in their headdress.

She wept and hid her failure where the prying eye of man might never behold it. Then she telegraphed to the city for a white straw sailor, at any price, and promising herself to make up for her extravagance by the most rigid economy later.—New York World.

AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENTS.

The Value That May Sometimes be Developed in Them.

Historical documents have in a good many cases proved good investments for those who were first to recognize their value, says the Washington Star. So it has been with the original draft of a letter in the handwriting of the late Secretary Blaine. During the time when the Italian colony was giving a great deal of trouble at New Orleans, Mr. Wilbur, a newspaper man of Washington, went to see the secretary to know what his reply would be to the Marquis Imperiali, then charge d'affaires and acting Italian minister. He found Mr. Blaine engaged in writing the reply. In order that it might be put on the wire promptly he gave it to the journalist with the request to make such use of it as he wanted. The rough draft was in Mr. Blaine's handwriting and contained a number of strong sentences interlined. When Mr. Wilbur had made all the use of it he wanted, William E. Annin, a fellow newspaper man, offered $25 for the original paper and got it. He hung it on the wall of his office in a frame, and in a few days the late Frank Hatton happened in and seeing the relic said it was worth $100 to him. Then it passed into his hands and became an ornament of the sanctum of the Post building.

MILLS ON EVOLUTION.

He Takes Ground in Favor of Man's Higher Origin.

An article by Hon. David Mills, on "The Missing Link in the Hypothesis of Evolution," has a place in the Canadian Magazine for August. As between those who derive man from the ape, and those who make his origin something far higher, Mr. Mills seems to be much of the mind of Disraeli, who protested that he was on the side, not of apes, but of angels.

The author of the paper puts his finger on the weakest spot in the evolutionist's armour when he wants to know why the process does not go continuously and visibly on? He says:

"If in the process of time the irrational animal had reached the border line which separates him from rational and responsible being, and had begun to cross over that border line, he must continue to do so. No matter how long he might be in traversing the immense space to be crossed by the lower forms of life before it reaches the line of man, once the limitary age is passed, the march must be perpetual. Why then, do we not see those progresses of transmutation going forward? Why have all these animals which stand between man and the gorilla disappeared?

The conclusion of the article is as follows:

"But when we come to the moral side of man's nature, Darwinism still more signally fails. There is, says Matthew Arnold, 'a power in the universe which makes for righteousness.' But what is this power? It is not a line of conduct or a system of philosophy based on human experience. We may discover it, but we do not create it. Reverence or worship, says Darwin, in man is analogous to the affection which a dog has for its master or a monkey for its keeper. It differs from the attachment which one of these animals has for another of the same species; in these there is, besides affection, a sense of dependence and inferiority. In their upward march toward humanity they take these traits with them. After transmutation they necessarily continued and sought an appropriate object for their exercise, and so diety is called into existence by faculties created during the progress of the animal's race, which demands a superior being upon which it may spend its force, and this it finds in its sovereign, its priest, or its creator.

"Remorse is defined to be a sense of regret which one feels from not having followed a persistent instinct. Can this be true? Whence has come the regard for truth and the detestation for falsehood? Can we explain it by this doctrine? Some regard falsehood as allowable in war, and as a venial offence in trade and commerce. How, then, could such an origin invest truth with sanctity? How could it induce men to value truth for its own sake and to practice it regardless of consequences? Unless we admit that there is a judge of all the earth who does right and who has, in the original constitution of man, implanted a moral capacity to distinguish between right and wrong, we have no intelligible explanation. I have thus far dealt with the external remedies for physical ills which fall within the law of co-operation; but there are moral imperfections and moral ills to which man is heir. Their existence is as obvious to human observation as accident or disease.

"Is there no remedy for such? Is there in the mortal constitution of the universe nothing provided as a specific for the rooted moral evils? We see in the physical constitution the recuperative powers are aided by external remedies; that there are germs of disease which no power with us can eradicate, and so we have learned by experience to seek remedies without. Is the order of the moral world the same? It is at this point that that which is invisible seems to harmonize with that which appears. It is at this point that what Prof. Tait and Stewart called the invisible universe, would seem to differ but in a slight degree from the visible universe. I have said enough to show that the missing links in Darwinism are far too numerous and too important to justify acceptance as an hypothesis of creation."

Piles! Piles! Irching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tiaw

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes:

"During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT

gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE

TOWN REFUSE AS FUEL.

Result of Experiments With the Livet Furnace at Halifax.

Experiments in seeking to utilize the refuse of towns as fuel have been carried so far that a plant, known as the Livet plant, has been set up in Halifax, England, with which it is expected to supply electric energy. The successful working of the Livet furnace, says the Popular Science Monthly, appears to depend upon the peculiar construtcion of its flues, which are so built as to utilize the effect of the decreasing volume of the gases of combustion travelling toward the chimney, so promoting a high velocity to the air passing through the furnace bars and producing rapid combustion with intense heat. At the same time the effect of this peculiarity of construction is to cause the gases themselves to move slowly through the flues so that they may part with their useful heat before escaping into the atmosphere. The force of draught at the furnace is such that a high and constant temperature is obtained and efficiency of combustion insured, while all unpleasant odors inherent in town garbage are destroyed.

As an example of the heat economy effected, it is said that whereas in previous generation the best results every obtained have been three-quarters of a pound of water evaporated on the combustion of one pound of refuse, in the Livet generator over three pounds of water are evaporated into steam for every pound of refuse consumed, in spite of the fact that it is frequently known to contain 20 per cent. of moisture. The temperature of the gases just before entering the chimney is stated to be from 300 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit lower than hitherto obtained. The progression of the gases is partially arrested at both ends of each flue for the purpose of permitting them to deposit the contained light dust in suitable expansion chambers of pits which can be cleaned out when desired. This arrangement serves to overcome the objectionable dust, which in ordinary "destructors" tends to choke the flues and impregnate the air of the surrounding district.

Malarial and other atmospherical influences are best counteracted by keeping the blood pure and vigorous with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A little caution in this respect may prevent serious illness at this season. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best all-the-year-round medicine in existence.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully

Argyle House.

OUR SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

All single width Dress Goods still at cost price.
Challies reduced from 25c to 20c a yard.
Challies reduced from 20c to 15c a yard.
English Sateens from 25c to 20c a yard.
Ladies' Wool Jerseys at cost price.
Fourteen yards Canton Flannel for $1.
Lace Curtains at 50c a pair.
Ladies' Belts still at cost price.
One case more of those Double Width Serges, so good for children's school dresses, at 25c a yard.
White Calico, 5c a yard.
Unbleached Calico, 5c a yard.

A Large Quantity of Remnants at Prices Which Make Them all Bargains.

J. Horner & Co.

88 DOUGLAS STREET.

Real Estate.

TO Lease—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stables, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, postoffice, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within one and two miles. Price $2,000.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH; Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or singly, $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station.

Canada

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the absence of so many upon holidays and the dullness of trade during the hot summer months, the publishers of the Art Portfolio of Canada (which has been announced for some weeks back in these columns) have decided upon suspending publication until September 15th next.

Parts one to eight can be had upon application.

Number nine will appear September 15th and one part each week thereafter until series is completed.

Canada is a perfect gem and should have a place in every Canadian household.

Use the Victoria Times Want Columns. Moderate Cost, Amazing Results.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Lot 1 of Section II, Beckley Farm, (Map 231) Victoria City.

Whereas the certificate of title of Catherine Hotz to the above hereditaments bearing date the 19th day of May, 1891, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate. Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof. S. Y. WOOTTON, Deputy-Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 16th August, 1894. a17-1m

NO. 235.

A BY-LAW

To Authorise a Certain Expenditure.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. In addition to the amounts mentioned in By-law 221, entitled the "Municipal Revenue By-law, 1894," it shall be lawful for the treasurer to pay, from time to time, the amounts which become necessary for the service mentioned in the statements lettered A and C in the Schedule hereto annexed.

2. It shall be lawful for the treasurer to pay such sums of money as may be authorized from time to time by resolution of the Council of the Corporation, as are set forth in requisitions wrich have been properly recommended and approved, and for which warrants have been authorized by the Council to be issued for the services mentioned in the statements lettered D, E and G, and votes 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 32, 41 and 59, respectively, hereto annexed: Provided that before making the payment the auditor has marked his initials against the total amount of the voucher to certify to its correctness, and that the Council have authorized the payment, and that the sums paid and authorized are not in each case in the aggregate in excess of the sum named in the above votes and statements.

3. This By-law may be cited as the "Municipal Expenditure By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 30th day of July, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 6th day of August, 1894.

(L.S.) JNO. TEAGUE, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

I.—CITY DEBT.

No. of Vote.	Statement "A."		Total.
1	INTEREST.		
	6 months' interest on Electric Light By-law, 1894, payable 1st November, $55,000, 4½ per cent		$1,237 50
2	SINKING FUNDS.		
	Semi-annual payment, Electric Lighting By-law, 1894	$150 00	
	Quarterly Payments—		
	Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-law, 1891	57 00	
	Exhibition Loan By-law, 1894	41 00	
	Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894	164 00	
			412 00
			$1,649 50

III.—CIVIC SALARIES.

No. of Vote.	Statement "C."	Total.
17	STREET LIGHTING.	
	Lamp Cleaner 2 months @ $60	$120 00

IV.—CITY INSTITUTIONS (Maintenance).

No. of Vote.	Statement "D."		Total.
19	CEMETERY.		
	For all purposes		$ 100 00
21	PARK.		
	For all purposes		150 00
23	FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
	Repairs	$3 0 00	
	Furniture and Bedding	50 00	
			250 00
25	STREET LIGHTING.		
	For all purposes		1,000 00
26	HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM.		
	Provisions	$500 00	
	Fuel	150 00	
	Sundries	150 00	
			800 00
			$2,400 00

V.—BUILDINGS AND SURVEYS.

No. of Vote.	Statement "E."	Total.
32	FIRE DEPARTMENT, Buildings	600 00

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Vote.	Statement "G."	Total.
41	Stationery	$ 400 00
59	Miscellaneous, not detailed	1,000 00
	Total	$1,400 00

NO. 234.

A BY-LAW

To Amend the Revenue By-law, 1893.

Be it enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. Section 7 of the Revenue By-Law, 1893, is hereby repealed and the following section is hereby substituted therefor and shall form part of the said by-law.

7. The procedure for enforcing sections 2 and 3 of this by-law and the schedule referred to therein shall be those prescribed by the Municipal Act, 1892. In all other cases every person who is guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary manner before the police magistrate or any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the said city, be liable for every such offence, and shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs, and if such penalty and costs be not paid either immediately or within such period as such police magistrate or justices may appoint, the same may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and in default of sufficient distress the offender may be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding three calendar months unless such costs and penalty be sooner paid."

This by-law may be cited as the "Revenue By-Law Amendment By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 24th day of July, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 30th day of July, 1894.

(L.S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 30th day of July, A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the supreme court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homoeopathic Society, British Gynoecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence, 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins, Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 422.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver, No. 37, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers always welcome.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the 2nd Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fort streets. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
C. HUBOIS MASON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fort streets. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
R. A. BROWN, Sec.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH,
Chapter, No. 179, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the 1st Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 126.

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. HUMBER,
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College,
Has opened Dental Parlors at 93 1-2 Douglas street, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist.
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised and for which he is the sole licensee for B. C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
fe13 e,m,t&w 1y]

Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

Gold and Silver Extraction.

The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ld., of Glasgow, (the MacArthur Forrest Cyanide Process),

Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its EXPERIMENTAL WORKS, VANCOUVER.
All communications to be addressed to W. Pellew Harvey, F.C.S., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver B.C.
All kinds of assay, analytical and mining work undertaken. je21

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

Accurately Adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Friday Evening, Aug. 24.

OPERETTA.

"Cupid Among the Flowers."

Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney.

ADMISSION, 50 Cts.; CHILDREN, 25 Cts.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An active canvasser; call Tuesday after five o'clock. Angel Hotel. a20-2

WANTED—Maid to take charge of child. Apply between hours of 10 a.m. and 12, noon, to Mrs. W. A. Ward, Pemberton Road. aug13

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Shetland Pony, Cart and Harness; remarkably handsome animal, very fast traveller, yet perfectly quiet and safe for children to ride or drive; price, $200 or what offers in useful exchange. Inquire of W. McKeon, jr., Oriental Hotel. aug18-dt

FOR SALE—Millinery and dressmaking business. Address 129 Douglas street. a17-8t

FOR SALE—The formulas for well known proprietory medicines, favorably known in the north-west of the United States and in the east, the rights to manufacture and sell in British America; none but responsible parties need answer. Address H. F. Smith, 739 R.R. Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A. a17-1m

FOR SALE—Caligraph typewriter No. 3 in excellent condition; a bargain for cash. Address "Caligraph," Times office. a14-tf

FOR SALE—Two story house, 5 rooms, on Frances ave., where Douglas street car passes. Price reduced from $1,300 to $850. Payable $10 cash and $10 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. aug10

FOR SALE—A good farm at South Saanich; 97 acres, of which 92 acres is good land; 11 acres under cultivation; 1-4 acre in strawberries; fine orchard of 100 trees; a good 7-roomed modern house, stable chicken house and barn. Price reduced to $3,150. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. aug10

FOR SALE—Several Thoroughbred English Pug Pups; also two thoroughbred Irish Setter Pups. Apply to W. McKeon, Oriental hotel. augs-tf

FOR SALE—Several horses. Apply at 127 Douglas street. jy29-tf

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—With or without board; large front room with fireplace; desirable location. Apply No. 6 Douglas street.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET and housekeeping accommodation for a married couple. 63 Superior street. aug14-tf

WANTED—A house to rent at $15; must be situated near centre of city, or near car line. Send particulars to "Thomas," Times office. jy24

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES INVESTIGATE De Lamonton Cutting School. Perfect system with or without seams easily learned. Lessons Free. Agents wanted. Room 73 Five Sisters Block. aug18-1mo

WANTED—Tenant or buyer for 8-roomed residence on Craigflower road, well built, large rooms, good garden, stables, etc.; boat landing on Gorge; no reasonable offer refused. Water front lot, nearly 1-2 acre, beautiful position, 65 feet fronting on Gorge. 2 lots on Craigflower road will be sold very cheap. Apply W. S. Smith, Sunnyside avenue, Craigflower road, Victoria West. a14-2w

A GOLD MINE in this adv. for you. Send at once. Your name neatly printed on 12 lovely cards (hidden name), 1 package comic acquaintance cards, dictionary of dreams, songs, recipes and sheet of scraps for 15 cents. Salem Card Co., Yarmouth, N. S. j28-1m

The Daily Times.

A FOE TO BE DREADED.

Fortunately British Columbia farmers have so far no direct cause for interest in the Russian thistle, but such pests have a remarkable faculty for spreading themselves and this one might come our way at some future time. Manitobans find themselves facing the necessity of fighting this unwelcome visitor, which has crossed the line from Dakota. They suspect that it has come to them by means of grain cars, for most of the specimens so far have been found along the railway. The Manitoba government has taken steps to secure a careful inspection [illegible] on guard against the pest, and there are hopes that it will be prevented from spreading. A bulletin has been issued from the central experimental farm at Ottawa dealing with this plant. The description and statistics quoted show its formidable nature. It is not a true thistle, but is a variety of the European salt-wort, and is related to the lamb's quarters and spinach. It takes its name "thistle" from the fact that, as the seeds ripen, the stems develop at each joint three sharp spines instead of leaves. The spines are described as harder than, and as sharp as, those of the Canadian thistle, so that farmers have to wrap leather round their horses' legs when cutting grain infested with it. It has now spread over an area of 30,000 square miles, and is abundant and troublesome over two-thirds of that area. Mr. Dewey, of the United States department of agriculture, says in a bulletin: "In the badly infested areas more than 940,000 acres are devoted to wheat raising. The average loss on this land, which may be attributed to the Russian thistle alone, cannot be less than five bushels per acre; and 3,200,000 bushels at the minimum price of 50 cents per bushel (which is considerably less than the average price) indicates a loss to the farmers in the two Dakotas of $1,600,000. The loss in other crops, the injuries caused by the spines, and the fires caused by the plants jumping fire-breaks, will bring the total loss to something more than $2,000,000 for the year 1892." Another bulletin of the Washington department shows now easily such pests are introduced and spread: "The Russian thistle originated in Eastern Europe or Western Asia. It has been known in Russia many years and has quite as bad a reputation in the wheat regions there as it has in the Dakotas. It was introduced in Bon Homme county, South Dakota, about 15 years ago. There is little doubt that it was first brought in very small quantities in flax seed imported from Europe. The few plants, grown from the foreign seed, grew, produced seed, and increased slowly and almost unnoticed until about six years ago (1886). They were then thoroughly acclimated and naturalized and seem to have partaken of the conquering spirit of the west." A few ignorant and careless farmers may at any time be the means of bringing enormous damage to a district, and in no line are ignorance and carelessness more freely displayed than in the treatment of noxious weeds.

A CHARACTERISTIC DISPLAY.

By way of reply to the statements of the News-Advertiser and the Times anent the bad condition of the provincial treasury the Colonist makes a vicious personal attack on Mr. Cotton. The article is evidently from the pen of Premier Davie himself, if one may judge from its peculiar ferocity and malignity. Besides, the idea would hardly occur to any person other than Mr. Davie that an opponent's criticism of public affairs might be met by a brutal and offensive attack on that opponent. No pen but the premier's could so well illustrate its owner's favorite style of warfare. It would hardly have escaped the observation of any person not hopelessly stupid that this mode of answering criticisms is the most ineffective that can be adopted. None but the ignorant and blindly malignant can be convinced by abuse substituted for argument; those possessed of any degree of intelligence see at once that a resort to Mr. Davie's favorite weapon indicates a complete inability to meet a charge by rational argument. Of course this is the case in the present instance. The premier knows that the indictment preferred by the News-Advertiser and the Times is true—that the combined extravagance, incompetence and corruption of his government have left the province in a bad way financially. He knows that the people are only too quickly realizing the truth, and therefore hopes to blind them by an unworthy use of printer's ink. We should think his bespattering efforts would be in progress a long time and be much more intelligently directed before they can be successful.

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS.

Human society, savage or civilized, can never remain fixed or stationary. Influences beyond human control operate silently and irresistibly for change. Barbarism must rise to a higher state or sink to a lower degradation until destroyed. If civilization would escape reverting to the barbarism from which it originally emerged, it must advance on an ever-ascending plane. And civilization advances in obedience to a natural law. Its progress is not the result of the exercise of any human wisdom which forsees and intends it; but it is the result of that division of labor which is the necessary consequence of that propensity of human nature which leads men to seek the gratification of their desires along the easiest road—the propensity to truck, to barter and to exchange one thing for another. And this propensity, common to all men, is the natural consequence of the possession of the human intelligence as distinguished from the animal—of the faculties of reason and speech. The desires of a horse or a dog of a thousand years ago were those of the same animals to-day, content now as then with the same fare, the same pleasures, the same position of servitude. Not so man. With him the gratification of one desire but creates a new one; good fare but begets a taste for better, comfortable housing and leisure develops a taste for spacious apartments and architectural display. The luxuries of to-day become the necessities of to-morrow; the palace of a savage king becomes a hovel in the eyes of the civilized laborer. And the responsibilities of citizenship and the exercise of its privileges, experienced even to a limited degree, beget a desire for the possession of full liberty and equality with all other men. When we have seen that human progress is the result of a natural law of our being, we will have realized the fallacy of attributing it to the agency of laws enacted for the purpose of promoting the special interests of men or of nations. Such laws can only be of benefit in so far as they are the instruments of giving effect to natural laws, the operations of which it is not possible by human enactment to completely prevent or set aside. Man's natural disposition to trade comes from purely selfish motives. It does not spring from that desire to minister to other men's physical comfort which has its origin in benevolence, or to promote their mental or moral elevation, which comes from philanthropy. And having solely in view the advantage of self, it does not distinguish between a fellow countryman and an alien, and for this reason natural legitimate trade does not require the supervision or assistance of government to protect the interests of those who engage in it, or who may patronize them by buying from them. The traders of any country may safely be trusted with the responsibility of deciding whether any particular trading is to their advantage or not. The electors who showed their confidence in Mr. R. P. Rithet by giving him such a large vote in our late provincial election, should have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that he is quite competent to judge whether he can give his customers better value for their money, and make more for himself by importing sugars or buying them from the Vancouver refinery. Free trade means simply to allow him to use his judgment in his own and his customers' interests. Protection means levying a fine on him and through him on his customers, for the privilege of being guided by their common sense. The opponents of protection can furnish no more conclusive proof of its error and absurdity than this complacency with which protectionists set themselves to tear down with one hand what they build up with the other. They are loud in their praises of Mr. Rithet for his public spirit and enterprise in expending a very large sum of money in building the outer wharf, and they are willing to give him a large grant of land and a liberal subsidy in money to encourage him to build a railway to carry trade to and from it; yet they send two of their number from this city annually to Ottawa blindly to vote for maintaining a tariff which exists for the avowed object of preventing trade over the outer wharf, and in this way making Mr. Rithet's enterprise and outlay unproductive. They are ever ready to claim for protection the credit of bringing about any prosperity we may enjoy, yet nothing would please them better than the removal of the sand bar which presumably keeps the C. P. R. steamers from docking at the outer wharf. If foreign trade is not to our advantage, why spend money in building wharves and removing sand bars? If it is to our advantage to protect ourselves against foreign trade by an artificial barrier around our coasts in the shape of a tariff, why spend money in removing or overcoming the obstacles nature has placed in the way of trade? Why should we give grants of money and land to secure the construction of a railway which can only be made to pay by carrying the natural products of our forests, mines and fisheries to be exchanged for goods imported by sea, if it is to our advantage to discourage trade by protective legislation? If the progress of civilized man can be traced to his natural propensity to barter and exchange for the gratification of his desires, can we expect to profit by setting obstacles in the way of the operation of this natural law? The electors of Victoria should be able to give intelligent, reasonable answers to these questions before casting another vote for protection. If we wish to see our city made prosperous by being made a distributing point in a commercial sense, we must not only set ourselves resolutely to the task of removing rocks and sand bars from our harbors, to building wharves and warehouses on their shores, and railways to carry goods to and from them, but we must send men to represent us pledged to do their utmost to secure us freedom from tariff monopoly.

INTRA MUROS.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To Hon. Col. James Baker, Minister of Education:

Sir—Permit me through the medium of the press to call your attention to the generally expressed desire of many parents that the school children should be taught various branches of technical education. The high school system—an admirable one in its way—provides only education suitable for the professional, such as medical, legal, theological or educational. The commercial branches are scarcely provided for; neither of the much-needed subjects of stenography and type-writing are considered parts of the high school curriculum, while commercial book-keeping, writing and composition are too often relegated to a second position. The natural resources of our province are minerals, fish, lumber, agriculture. Permit me to point out that it is almost impossible under our present system to teach our boys anything relating to these subjects. If a lad should develop a taste for geology, with its natural corollary, mining, he has to stumble his way through unexplored regions unhelped, unguided by any knowledge instilled at school. See how useful a proper knowledge of the waters surrounding our coast would be, the habits of fish in our rivers, suitable methods of curing, packing, exporting, etc. How very little do our boys know of the lumber in our forests, its utility for various articles of commerce. Proper methods of fruit farming, treating, preserving and packing fruit might well be added to the curriculum of our public school education. Have you not, sir, often wondered how a boy in this province can possibly obtain a knowledge of the various branches of mechanics? Where are our carpenters, masons, curriers, engineers, smiths, painters, carriage builders and others to come from? Must we always import these workers or shall we not endeavor to produce them ourselves? The apprenticeship system of the old country—well known to yourself—is not practicable for this country.

Our girls also are seeking too much the professional rather than the domestic sphere. They are overcrowding the teaching profession and doubtless soon will stretch over into the medical and legal occupations, and, heaven forbid, may yet grasp the reins of military and naval power, and rival yourself in martial pursuits.

Yet why should not the state help our girls to know something of the higher forms of cookery, aid in teaching the most useful as well as the most artistic styles of millinery and dress making and endeavor to train our girls for the practical duties of everyday life?

These problems have weighed upon me very greatly since I joined the Victoria school board.

I would gladly have moved in this direction upon our own board if I had believed it practicable for an unaided board of trustees to have accomplished any lasting good. Financial and professional difficulties blocked the way. Prejudice would join with old time instincts to have impeded progress.

But you, sir, can do this. The government, of which you are a member, has been victorious at the polls. You have a lease of life for four years, subject to good conduct, and I earnestly entreat you, without one shadow of partisan feeling—seeking only the future good of the children of this province—to strive to place before the legislature at its coming session such provisions as may conduce to this purpose. Trained and certificated teachers for these special subjects might be appointed by the government, lecturers might travel the province to give courses of lectures, evening classes might be instituted and appliances necessary provided.

And I venture to believe that a measure introduced by yourself to provide funds and machinery for this purpose would be readily accepted by the new legislature, and that when the beneficial effects of such legislation should have been realized in after years your name and memory will be handed down to a grateful posterity as one of British Columbia's truest benefactors.

W. MARCHANT.

Attention.

Account Grand Encampment G. A. R., Pittsburg, Pa., September 8th, the Northern Pacific railroad will sell round trip tickets at $65. Tickets on sale September 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Return limit east of St. Paul, 60 days from date of sale. East of St. Paul, September 26. Full information at city ticket office, E. E. Blackwood, general agent, Victoria, B. C.

Ten Cents

Purchases any of seven thousand different useful articles at Russell & McDonald's.

PERSONAL.

C. E. Woods is down from New Westminster.

James Dunsmuir leaves for San Francisco to-night.

H. B Rogers returned from the Sound this morning.

F. J. Bryant and wife, of Tacoma, are at the Driard.

Miss F. Garesche leaves this evening for San Francisco.

R. P. Rithet returned from California on the Walla Walla.

Mrs. C. Butler, of Port Townsend, is visiting in this city.

A. J. McLellan will be a passenger for San Francisco to-night.

The Misses Pooley are visiting I. B. Fisher at New Westminster.

E. W. Wright arrived from the Sound this morning on the Rosalie.

A. C. Martin, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is convalescing.

Archie Campbell leaves to-night for St. Paul over the Northern Pacific.

Charles Dillon returned home to Portland to-day, leaving on the Rosalie.

E. J. Palmer, of the Victoria Lumber company, Chemainus, is at the Driard.

G. E. Jorgenson is at the Jubilee Hospital with a mild attack of typhoid fever.

Rev. Kingham left over the Great Northern this morning for Le Croix, Wisconsin.

P. S. Lampman left for the east last evening. He will travel over the C. P. R.

F. A. Quigley, formerly with Weller Bros., will be among the Puebla's passengers for the south.

Col. Frank Dodge, of Portland, formally superintendent of the O. R. & N Co., left for home Sunday night.

Mrs. A. E. Macnaughton is ill at St. Joseph's hospital, suffering from what it is feared is typhoid fever.

K. Cochrane, A. Brown and A. Brown, jr., leave for New York this evening over the N. P. They will stop on the way at Yellowstone Park.

L. C. Oppenheimer, who arrived here several days ago from England over the C. P. R., left for the east on Sunday night over the Northern Pacific. He will stop at Yellowstone on the way.

H. C. Symmes, of Niagara Falls, and J. S. Hendrie, of Hamilton, left for the latter place this morning. They took the Rosalie to the Sound and will go east over the Northern Pacific.

Many bodily ills result from habitual constipation, and a fine constitution may be weakened and ruined by simple neglect. There is no medicine, for regulating the bowels and restoring a natural action to the digestive organs, equals Ayer's Pills.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions,
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for B.C.

To the Electors: See Our Special Line of WALL PAPERS, then vote J. W. MELLOR, Fort Street, Above Douglas.

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

—Oil stoves at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The ladies' string orchestra spend this evening on the arm.

—Carter House billiard and pool parlors, Duck Building, Broad street. tf.

—Nearly 250 tons of freight was brought to Victoria by the Walla Walla yesterday.

—The bark Newsboy was towed to Hastings mills to-day by the Comet. She loads lumber for the United Kingdom.

—The Italian bark Casour, from Callao, is to load lumber at Hastings mills for Callao. Cates & McDermott of this city are the stevedores.

—High in style but low in price—this tells you about our big stock of the latest things in china, glassware and bric-a-brac. Weiler Bros.

—The next ordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Vancouver Island will be held at St. Andrew's church, Nanaimo, on Tuesday, September 4, at 2 o'clock p.m.

—The will of Practice E. Conomy requests you to try the "Gem" blend of tea. It surprises and pleases everybody. Only 30 cents per pound. Victoria Tea House, opp. P. O.

—The provincial government has, it is said, decided to increase the bounty on panther scalps to $7.50. The bounty has been $5, but it has been deemed expedient to offer a higher reward.

—Jimmy Chickens' cabin on the island opposite Oak Bay was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire is said to have been deliberately set by some youths, who will [illegible]

—The little daughter of Mr. Lawry, of Humboldt street, while playing on the rocks near the South park school yesterday fell and broke one of her legs. Dr. Watt was sent for and she was made as comfortable as possible and taken home.

—Assembly hall on Fort street is not to be fitted up for a temporary school room, but the assembly rooms in the two new school buildings are to be temporarily fitted up and used for that purpose. The matter is now in the hands of a committee, which is giving it its attention.

—McKee Rankin, the well known old time actor, is stranded at Vancouver with his company, and there is to be a benefit performance there this evening. An effort will be made to raise sufficient funds to get to San Francisco. The company has been playing the small towns along the line of the C. P. R. Rankin was the original "Sandy" in the "Danites," and was at one time one of the best known performers on the American stage.

—The steamer City of Puebla sails for San Francisco this evening. The following cabin passengers go from Victoria: Miss G. Payne, Miss H. P. Campbell, Miss J. R. Collins, F. Pitcher and wife, C. H. Kenney, F. A. Quigley, Miss M. G. Redgrave, Miss J. Gilroy, Miss F. Garesche, Miss L. E. Aldrich, Miss E. M. Gallagher, C. A. Gunnison, A. J. McLellan, William Allingham, H. C. Wey, D. H. Young, F. J. Clinton, S. Witowski, John Chapman and James Dunsmuir.

—The members of the general committee of the exhibition celebration, the decoration committee and socities are requested to meet to-night at 8 o'clock in the city hall. As the object is to arrange the programme of events in order that posters may be issued, and it is important that this should be done at once, a full attendance is requested. The finance committee has been well received, and it is hoped the general committee will be able to carry out the programme as first outlined.

—The steamer Maude returned from the west coast last night, her passengers being: Rev. P. McF. Macleod, Mrs. Munro, Miss Fitzgibbons, Mrs. Randle, Miss Gibson, J. Best, W. Wells, P. Cullay, J. Craig, W. E. Wells, W. H. Smith, M. McDonald, T. A. Derrig, W. H. Fleet, J. W. Ladd, T. O'Connor, Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. E. McNaughton, L. B. Hamlin, Mrs. Wilson and children, Mrs. Murton, W. Wells, P. Cullaz, W. E. Wells. The last named are prospectors who have been working on China creek and exploring other portions of the country. The China creek miners are doing fairly well. The Maude brought up a lot of salted salmon and five tons of paper from the Alberni paper mill.

—James A. Dummett, travelling secretary of the Y. M. C. A., spoke before the local association on Monday night on the plans for the eleventh annual convention, which will take place at Seattle on August 30, 31 and September 1 and 2. He stated that L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the Chicago association, would be present and would give a stereopticon lecture on the Y. M. C. A. building in Chicago, which with its site cost $2,000,000, and is the finest building of the kind in the world. The steamer Rosalie has given a rate of $2 for the round trip, and it is believed that a number of Victorians will attend. Names of intending visitors should be sent to George Carter, the Seattle association's secretary, before August 28.

—It is reported that Captain J. G. Cox, of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Co., of this city, has been offered and has accepted a commission in the Japanese navy. The captain has been in Japan for several months and has become very well acquainted with the Japanese officials, and he has spent much time in Japanese waters. Mr. Marvin, the head of the firm of which Captain Cox is a member, said that he had not heard from Captain Cox on the subject. He had been expecting him home for some time, and was rather surprised that he had not returned on the last steamers. Mr. Marvin thought the captain would be a very useful man for Japan at present and seemed to think that the report might be true.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The "Y's" will meet to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in Temperance hall.

—Our assortment of household furnishings cover the whole field as a bridge spans a river. Weiler Bros.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—Tickets are selling rapidly for the juvenile operetta "Cupid Among the Flowers." There will be a full dress rehearsal Wednesday evening.

—The charge of assault preferred against Arnold P. Keech by Fred Wallenstein was settled out of court. The costs of the case as far as it had run were paid to Clerk Page.

—There were three drunks before Magistrate Macrae this morning. Two were discharged, while the third was fined $5. There have been quite a number of arrests lately on this charge.

—Ben Sun, a Chinaman, charged with a breach of the revenue by-law in failing to pay the revenue tax, came forward to-day, paid the tax and costs, and the legal proceedings against him were dropped.

—There is a meeting going on at Bishopsclose this afternoon, at which the promotion of Church of England work among the Chinese is being discussed. Rev. H. H. Gowen, of New Westminster, is to be one of the speakers. His Lordship Bisop Perrin is in the chair.

—The city council is to hold a special meeting this afternoon to award the contracts in connection with the electric light station. The tenders were received and opened last night at the regular weekly meeting and referred to the special meeting this afternoon. The session will very likely be a short one.

—There was an interesting discussion at the meeting of the Theosophical Society held last evening. Rev. W. E. Copeland lectured on "Signs of the Times as Explained by Theosophy." Rev. Copeland, Dr. Ernest Hall and others took part in the discussion which was brought out by the lecture.

—The hearing of the gambling case of John McDonnell was resumed before Police Magistrate Macrae this morning. Lindley Crease, who is prosecuting the case, appeared as usual, while S. Perry Mills was there for the defence. The evidence of Ah Hoon was completed and Ah Wing was placed on the stand. In the main his evidence was fully corroborative of that of Ah Hoon. When the court rose at noon the case was adjourned until Thursday.

—The new Methodist church at South Saanich was dedicated on Sunday, Rev. Joseph Hall of the Centennial church officiating. The combined choirs of North and South Saanich were in attendance, and the capacity of the church, which will hold 150, was taxed. Rev. Mr. Ashton is the pastor of the new church. The Methodist congregation which in the past has worshipped at Royal Oaks will also build. A site has been donated and there is $250 in the building fund.

—There was a row among the dock hands of the steamer Charmer late last night, in which a man known as Gus was severely cut over the eye. Thomas Reardon was arrested for striking him and a charge of aggravated assault was booked against him. At the police station last night Gus was attended to by Drs. Duncan and Watt. He was not seriously hurt, for he was out to-day. Reardon was in the police court this morning, but the hearing of the case was put off in order to give him a chance to employ a lawyer to defend him.

—Police Magistrate Macrae held an investigation this afternoon to ascertain the cause of the fire in J. T. Burrows' tailoring establishment, which occurred late on Saturday evening, suspicion being caused by the finding of old rags saturated with oil in the shop. The jury consisted of G. Keithley, J. Dearberg, T. Schoen, J. Stadthagen and H. Cole. McNeill, driver of the chemical engine, who was the first witness, testified to receiving the alarm and breaking into the building. The chemical put the fire out instantly. W. Wachter, a fireman, corroborated the evidence of last witness. When he entered the room he smelt something very like coal oil and found a bottle with oil in it. There was a piece of casting which looked like the portion of a gas stove, but he did not smell any gas. Chief Deasy and other witnesses gave evidence as to the finding of the oil soaked rags. The chief smelt coal oil as soon as he entered the building. The investigation was in progress at the time of going to press.

—The Fort Rupert Indians have a grievance. Every time an Indian from their section of the province comes here or to any of the other cities and gets into trouble he is called a Fort Rupert. In many cases the Fort Ruperts say the rankest of injustice in this respect has been done them. They have finally decided to take some action to check this, and have sent a deputation here to make a general explanation. The latter consists of Johnnie, Tsaquiti and Charles Chialis, who arrived here a few days ago. They say that there are nine tribes who unjustly call themselves Fort Ruperts. They are the Nimkiat, Mamalilikulla, T Sawita, Haquamisch, Tenactacwt, Klawwitsis, Metlipa, Naquatan, and Nerwiti tribes. It has been decided that in future the Fort Ruperts shall be designated by the letters "F. R." sewed on the left breast of the coat or shirt, and that any wearing it, or any one wearing it without the right, shall be dealt with according to Indian law. The members of the deputation were escorted about by George Hunt, who acted as interpreter for them. They are very proud of their tribe, and will not have any improper use made of its name.

—The steamship Empress of Japan will sail for the Orient on Tuesday next, Aug. 28. She will leave Vancouver at the usual time, providing the train is on time, and will be here about 7 o'clock.

—At the meeting of the Natural History Society, held last evening, considerable time was devoted to the examination of and discussion on a lot of bones of birds and animals sent to the society by Frank Adams, jr., through Dr. Hanington. They were dug from a mound on Craigflower road by Mr. Adams. The bones were pronounced to be those of deer, geese and other creatures, and the opinion was expressed that the mound had been the scene of a great potlach a century ago. Butterflies, fish and snakes and combats among the latter were discussed in an interesting way.

"CORONAS" $4 per doz.
Former price $7, and a large
CRAYON, $1.
"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

CAPT. SMALLFIELD'S FUNERAL.

Remains Interred To-Day with Full Military Honors—Floral Offerings.

With the fullest honors accorded to a soldier the remains of Capram W. B. Smallfield are this afternoon being laid at rest in Ross Bay cemetery. They had lain in state yesterday afternoon and evening and to-day in the orderly's room at the drill shed. A sentry with rifle reversed stood at each end of the room and kept the soldier's vigil, while out at the main entrance a sentry paced back and forth. The number who came in [illegible] estimated, but the stream of people was constant. The floral offerings nearly filled the room. They covered the casket, were banked up around it, and on either side of the room was a great heap of the prettiest flowers. Among those who sent offerings were No. 1 company, B. C. B. G. A., a shield; No. 2 company, a harp; No. 3 company, the gates ajar; No. 5 company, of New Westminster, a cross; the band, a lyre; sergeants' mess, a wreath and anchor; the officers of the B. C. B. G. A., a wreath of lilies; employees of Turner, Beeton & Co., a wreath; Lieut.-Col. Peters, a wreath of roses; Major Irving, a wreath of roses; Mrs. and Miss Jackson, J. E. Wilson, J. C. and C. W. Newbury, Mrs. L. E. Erb, G. McConnon, Mrs. M. S. Wade, Dr. J. Helmcken and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Higgins sent floral pieces; Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Sargison, a wreath of lichen; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner, a wreath; Mr. and Miss Grahame, a cross; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, a cross; George Harvey, a wreath; Geo. Williams of Nanaimo, a wreath; the Misses Prior, Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Trumpeter McMicking, Gunner Steverson, H. D. Finlayson and Captain and Mrs. John Irving sent pieces of different kinds. A very pretty piece, "Rest," had no card upon it.

The funeral procession left the drill shed at three o'clock. A firing party of one hundred men made up largely from No. 1 company, all under the command of Lieut. F. B. Gregory, led the way. Then came the band of the battalion, which rendered several dead marches. Next was the hearse and after it walked Lieut.-Col. Prior and staff, and Lieut.-Col. Peters. Then came the other two companies and a long line of carriages. The line of march was on Menzies street to Belleville, to Government, to Fort, to Blanchard and to Christ church cathedral. Along the line of march great crowds were congregated, and expressions of deepest regret were general. The services at the cathedral were conducted by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven and began about 4 o'clock.

NANAIMO NEWS.

New Trial Granted in the Case of Spencer v. Raymond.

Nanaimo, Aug. 21.—Application for a new trial in the case of Spencer v. Raymond was made before Judge Harrison yesterday by W. W. B. McInnis. The application was granted and the trial set for Monday next.

Tom Curran and Tim Brennen were out for a big time on Saturday night, the latter having a large sum of money on his person. Both men got to drinking heavily, and next morning Brennen found he had lost every cent of his money, so he swore out a warrant for Curran's arrest, charging him with the theft of $170. The case was brought before the magistrate yesterday, but Brennen did not appear, so it was adjourned.

A practice match between the Black Diamond and Nanaimo junior lacrosse teams was played in the Caledonian grounds last evening in the presence of a large number of citizens. The juniors go down to Victoria on Saturday.

Chief McKinnon was serenaded last evening, vocally and instrumentally (with coal oil cans loaded with stones). The melody could not be said to be entrancing, and evidently the newly married couple thought so, as they found it necessary to bribe both bands, and showed their appreciation in that manner.

Removal.

Dr. Mary MacNeill has removed her office to No. 78 Pandora avenue, two doors east of First Presbyterian church.

Ten Cents per Yard.

Heavy twilled 36 inch Sateens, cost 17c, bankrupt stock, at Russell & McDonald's.

The Hotel Victoria is now prepared to make exceedingly low rates for boarders with or without rooms. The table and service are acknowledged to be without equal in the city.

Labor Saved . . .
By using Findley's Soaps. Special attention is called to Findley's Borax Soap for washing flannel wear, they will not shrink or discolor, but be soft and white if washed by this soap.
. . . WORKS: Cor. Herald and Govt. Sts.

The British Columbia
SUGAR REFINERY
...PRICE LIST...

Granulated, in Bbls., or 100 lb. Bags	4¼c. per lb
Yellow, according to quality	3¾ to 4½c. "
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags	5½c. "
Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	6c. per lb.

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice.

The Company guarantee their Sugars to be absolutely pure.
Their Sugars are superior to any other in the market. Every dealer in Victoria knows this.
Consumers do not obtain more weight of inferior sugar for the dollar than they do of the British Columbia product; then why not have the best and at the same time support native industry.

When You Ask for B. C. Sugar See That You Get It.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

COUPON. America Photographed. PART 19.
Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 19 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

A Clothes Wringer
Is something you do not buy every day, every week or every year; but when you do buy one you want a good one—one that embodies all the good points and one that will last a long time.
WE SELL BOTH THE "Acme" and "Peerless" Wringers—
These machines will attract your attention and create a favorable impression on account of their finish, which is the best. If you want a wringer you should see these machines. If they were not good we would not offer them for sale.
51 to 55 Fort Street. WEILER BROS.

Cash . . .
We import direct, do business under small expense and sell at rock bottom figures. . . . .
Groceries, Agate Ware, Mason Preserve Jars, Oil Lamp Stoves, Etc. . . . . .
Cars of Hungarian Flour, Wheat and Midlings just arrived. . .
We Quote
Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour $4.50 per bbl
Vancouver Gran. Sugar $4.75 per cwt
Wheat.....$1.25 per cwt
Give us a call at 261 Douglas Street.
JOHNS BROS.

WELLINGTON COAL YARD.
RATTRAY & HALL
Sole Agents R. Dunsmuir & Sons' Wellington Coal.
Special Rates for Carload Lots.
OFFICES: 100 Government Street and 24 Store Street. Telephone No. 83.
Orders Must be Accompanied by Cash
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES

NEWFOUNDLAND SEALERS.

The Mode of Hunting Differs from that of the Pacific.

Newfoundland is a queer kind of a place, most people think. But, really, Newfoundland is a good deal of a place. Well, maybe not in the banana belt, but a good deal of a place, with two hundred thousand warm-hearted people and great resources.

There's its little known seal fishery, for instance. It isn't like that up in Behring Sea. The Pacific seal is valuable for its fur, and is killed in rookeries on the shore. The Newfoundland seal is hunted for its skin and oil on the ice floes which pass along the coast in the spring. They live about the Grand Banks and Gulf Stream from November to January, and move north in February, as they "breed" on this ice. About the first of March each female brings forth its young; never more than one cub, or "pup." Being covered with white hair, they are termed "whitecoats." Their skin, prepared and stuffed, forms an attractive ornament in nearly every Newfoundland house. The mothers fish to feed them and each returns to its own "pup," though there may be hundreds of thousands of young seals on the same ice. The white fur turns brown after about a month, when the young seals take to the water. It is only by repeated efforts they learn to swim.

About March 15th the young seals are in their prime. Then they are near the northern part of the island and on March 10 our sealers start to hunt them. The fishery is prosecuted by a fleet of twenty powerful steamers, two of which come from Dundee, Scotland, the remainder being owned here. They are staunch ships, built especially for this enterprise, and are sheathed with ironwood or greenheart, and have their bows well protected with heavy iron bands. American explorers have availed themselves of their service to carry them to the far north, and Greely and Peary can bear testimony as to their staunchness. The Bear and Thetis of the United States revenue service formerly belonged to this fleet, but were purchased by the American government to search for Greely. The number of men these sealing steamers carry is surprising. They are literally crowded with men. Temporary sleeping accommodation has to be made for them. This they occupy till they get seals, and when the space is required for the catch the men are compelled to sleep on deck.

The fishery is most exciting. Its perils are many, but its prizes are great. Success for the men means many dollars; for the captain, social prominence and a small fortune, for the owners, a rich harvest. The demand for berths is very great. It is not unusual for men to walk eighty or one hundred miles looking for a berth. Consequently, captains can choose the best and no navy in the world ever had a finer, more stalwart body of men than the six or seven thousand who sail from here each year.

When the storm king rides on the blast and miles of ice fields are tossed hither and thither by the restless sea; when towering bergs, in fantastic forms, bear down upon their ships, an added grandeur imparted to them by the tempest, these men thread their way safely through narrow leads of water with the ice masses grinding and threatening every moment to crush in the ship's sides or if the channel be closed, then the staunch, noble vessel backs off a short distance and, hurling her ironclad stem against the barrier, seams and rends it for many yards, and repeating this like a battering ram, slowly fights her way to clear water. But now and then the ice rafts, in great masses close in on the ship, crushing her till her beams crack and she becomes as leaky as a sieve. As soon as the ice opens she will sink.

Fortunately, disaster is rare; not for over twenty years has any ship been lost with her crew, or even part of them, for they always contrive to get on to the ice and make their way to other steamers or to land. But it takes endurance as well as courage. Judging by the rules of ordinary comfort, they are miserably clad. A suit of woolen or flannel underclothing, an outer suit of canvas, a cap with ear flaps, gloves of blanketing, and skin boots over a pair or two of homeknit stockings constitute their outfit. Overcoats, neckerchiefs or extra clothing are unknown, and would earn the wearer a "guying."

Yet in this garb a sealer ventures on the North Atlantic at the most stormy period of the year with the thermometer rarely above zero, and usually many degrees below. The food, too, is not of the daintiest quality. "Hard tack," pork, butter and tea are the staples, with occasionally "duff," a mixture of flour, water and pork fat. Unsually the older and more experienced men provide themselves with delicacies, coffee, a better grade of tea, etc. If the ship is fortunate enough to strike the seals the men cook the hearts, kidneys and flippers and fare sumptuously. When travelling about on the ice they frequently fall into holes and get soaking wet. They take off and wring the dripping garments, then don them again and trust to the natural heat of the body to dry them.

Before leaving for the fishery each captain watches the weather, for his is a difficult task. He has a wide ocean before him, with an immense body of seals somewhere on it, and an error of judgment may cause him to miss them, or he may run into ice and a cold snap coming on be frozen up for the whole season. But if he is fortunate enough to strike the "patch" as the body of seals is called, he is well repaid. The most intense excitement prevails on board at such a time. The men are divided into watchers, and the ship being forced as near the seals as possible, the men clamber on to the ice. Each man has a long rope, a long pole like a boat hook, in one hand, and in a belt around the waist, each man has a knife. The long pole is termed a "gaff" and is used to kill the seal. A blow on the nose gives the seal the quietus. Immediately on killing the seal the hunter "sculps" it. The animal is turned on its back, then a cut is made from head to tail, the carcass is separated from the fatty mass with a few other cuts and thrown to one side. The skin and fat weigh 35 to 45 pounds.

The hunter then cuts two or three holes in the pelt and "reeves" his hauling rope through it. Then he kills four or five more seals, treats them the same way, till they resemble an overgrown sausage, and then starts to drag the mass over the ice to the steamer. If the ice is open he jumps from one place to another, and when a channel is too broad he pushes his "tow" into the water, and, using it to step on, skips across. The men are very expert on this but to avoid risks they usually go in pairs. If the ice be sufficiently open for the ship to steam through, the "pelts" are heaped together, one of the ship's flags are stuck on top and she steams along and picks them up.

Three or four days suffice to kill seals to fill a steamer. The ice fields are now covered with crimson patches, gory carcasses are exerywhere, grimy, blood-covered men are dragging their "tows" alongside, coal is being thrown overboard, for each steamer is loaded with coal so that if she fails to strike the "patch" she may be able to cruise about; and seals' fat being more valuable than coal, the latter is got rid of. Pelts are hauled aboard and thrown into the pounds in the hold, the bustle and excitement is intense, and all are working their best to fill the ship and get home as soon as possible. And filled she is, even the decks being covered to the bulwarks, and then the flags are hoisted, hearty cheers are given and she sails for home, so deeply laden that it seems wonderful she can ever reach land.

In port the skins are salted and sent to England, where they are used for boots, shoes and gloves. The fat is converted into oil. This is sent to England, too, where it is used for lubricating purposes and in lighthouses, etc., and for soap.

In 1892 the catch was 349,000 seals, one of the largest on record. Last year nearly all the steamers missed the patch and the catch was only 135,000, the worst for eighty years. The annual value of the fishery is about $1,250,000. Beginning on March 10 it is over on April 20 when preparations for the summer's cod-fishery are begun.—P. T. McGrath in Pictou, N. S., Standard.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE?
IN CANADIAN CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS ITS EFFECT IS MAGICAL.

BURNING PEAT.

Some Facts Concerning the Growth and Digging of the Queer Fuel.

Peculiar interest attaches just now to facts newly gathered by the department of state on the subject of peat. The utilization of that product in this country would save a great deal of money for poor people who have to pay for coal whatever the trust may ask.

Peat is used nearly everywhere throughout Europe, wherever it can be obtained, without expense for transportation. In large and small cities, as well as in rural districts, it is utilized for fuel; in fact, in many localities, it is the only substance employed for heating purposes. It is used also in factories, but its employment for driving locomotives has been abandoned for fear of fires in forest and field.

A peat bed is simply an accumulation of the remains of plants that grew and decayed on the spot where they are now found. When the green and growing upper layer of this material is removed one finds peat from 52 to 66 per cent. of carbon, the deeper one goes the better quality it gets. It may be cut up in blocks and they may be stacked up, covered, and dried and used for fuel.

There is a kind of moss called sphagnum, which in large part makes up the peat producing vegetation. Its roots die annually, but from the living top new roots are sent out each year. The workmen who dig peat understand that if this surface is destroyed, the growth of the bed must stop; so, commonly, they remove the sod carefully, replacing it after they have taken out a stratum of peat. If these peat beds could lie undisturbed and covered over through many ages they would be transformed eventually into mineral coal.

The upper layer of peat, consisting chiefly of the moss described, is, when broken into fragments, a loose and fibrous material—a mixture of root fibers, leaves, stems etc. The intermediate stratum, wherein the composition has reached an advanced stage, constitutes the main mass of the peat, often containing the trunks and roots of trees. It is called "peat fiber." The bottom layer known as "pitch turf," consists of a black compact and pitchy stuff, which shrinks rapidly on being separated into small pieces. It has, when cut evenly, a smooth, wax-like surface. Containing the greatest amount of nitrogen, it is most valuable for heating.

When a peat bog is to be worked, the first thing necessary is to drain the land. After the latter has attained the requisite degree of dryness the peat is dug. It still retains 70 or 80 per cent. of water, which is almost entirely removed from it by artificial processes of drying. In the digging of peat machinery has taken the place of manual labor within the last few years. Various machines are employed to cut out the peat in cubes or bricks, which are afterwards dried. Other mechanical contrivances press the peat in molds, turning it out in balls or other shapes.

About five per cent. of the entire area of Germany is covered by peat bogs. One method adopted for working them is to cut away the vegetation from the surface to begin with. The bed is then plowed and harrowed, the loosened peat being broken up so as to expose it to the action of the air. It is then gathered by a contrivance resembling a snow plow, after which it is put into a drying oven and thence conveyed to a press, whence it issues in the form of smooth, shiny, dark-brown bricks. One machine of six horse-power can produce from 60,000 to 100,000 bricks a day. Artificial drying is the most costly article in the expense account for the peat production.

Peat contains from 40 to 60 per cent. of carbon, 4 to 6 per cent. of hydrogen, 25 to 30 per cent. of nitrogen, and 1 to 6 per cent. of oxygen. In respect to heating power, one hundred pounds of it are equal to from fifty to sixty pounds of hard coal. In Europe peat is also turned to account as a fertilizer and as a building material, being employed as a filler for vacant spaces, separating layers for waterworks, ice houses, etc. By means of a process recently patented, it has been made to do service in tanneries. The waste particles of peat, known as "peat dust," has been utilized extensively of late as a material for filing up odorless vaults.

In the United States peat bogs of enormous extent are found. Experts are of opinion that the article could be profitably produced in this country, especially in localities where distance from the coal mines makes coal excessively dear. Nevertheless, attempts already made in this direction have not met with success. In New England efforts have been made to dry and press peat for the market, but it could not be turned out in any form for less than $5 a ton. At anything like equal prices it cannot compete with coal, possessing less heating power, being very ashy, and having a peculiar odor. Fire made from it is not lasting. Peat is dug for burning to a considerable extent on the island of Nantucket. Farmers in the United States use it to some extent as a fertilizer.

A peat bog represents the earliest stage of coal formation on a small scale, the material of the coal that is used by man to-day was chiefly contributed by mosses. But those mosses were of gigantic size. Though resembling in kind the low "club" mosses of the present, they were forest trees. Their fossil trunks have been found measuring from one hundred to one hundred and thirty feet in length and from six to ten feet in diameter. Other plants that grew in profusion in those days were tree ferns, twenty to thirty feet high, and reed-like "horse-tails," which grew to a height of twenty feet or more, with a diameter of ten or twelve inches. These last stood close together in the muddy ground, forming an absolutely impenetrable thicket; probably they made up a large percentage of the vegetation that was transformed into coal.—Washington Evening Star.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the scalp that spreads and dries, forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

If flavor, purity, mildness and aroma have no weight with you when

selecting smoking tobaccos, why not smoke cabbage leaves or brown paper? If you appreciate quality you will ask for MASTIFF PLUG CUT.

J. S. PAGE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

Short Talks on Advertising

The use of illustrations in advertising is becoming more and more general and more and more intelligent. Their chief merit lies in the fact that they show the article pictured as it looks in actual use. If the advertisement is about shoes, the picture is of a man pulling on an easy shoe, or of a dainty, stylish woman lifting a pretty and shapely foot. The illustrations are always suggestive and always well drawn. I may as well say here that I do not think much of alleged humorous cuts that are used more or less all over the country—the ones which run to puns and "cuteness." They may attract attention, but attracting attention isn't the best that an ad can do. A comic cut isn't convincing. It doesn't tell anything, or prove anything about the man or the goods advertised. I don't believe that such ads sell goods. The English idea is very largely the use of some pretty picture irrespective of its subject, or its relation to the thing advertised. The idea in this case also is to attract attention. I think it is wrong. A cut should be used merely to illustrate the advertisement, and not as the advertisement itself. Illustration should be subordinate. In ordinary, daily paper advertising the cut should be small. I like outline cuts about an inch to an inch and a half wide, with reading matter set down one side. Generally speaking, advertisements being truthful statements, illustrations draw attention to and emphasize them. Placed in a good medium like the Times, they are read and business follows.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Nelson.

7.00 a.m Lv...SPOKANE...Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Scenic and Popular Route to the East. Running through Sleepers and Tourist Cars to

MONTREAL, BOSTON, TORONTO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS,

WITHOUT CHANGE

For rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent. Victoria, B. C.

Or to GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars, Elegant Dining Cars, Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Victoria Route. S.S. "City of Kingston." Speed 18 knots. Tonnage 1117

3 30 pm	Lv	81	...*Victoria...	115	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	26	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	...Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...*Tacoma...	143	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

R. L. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena, and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. A. HATTRAY, General Agent, No. 72 Government Street.

F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., St. Paul, Minnesota.

HONOLULU, BY O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, September 1st, 1894, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Alameda...Thursday, August 23rd, at 2 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. R. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria. CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

City of Puebla - - August 21

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 23,

Taking effect June 28th, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 15:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

No. 1 Passenger Daily.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	No. 3 Passenger Fri'y Sat. & Sunday.
Lv 1 30 p m		WELLINGTON Lv	8 30 a m
1 45 p m	2	Extension	8 45 a m
1 54 p m	3	Cedar	8 54 a m
1 59 p m	4	Nanaimo River	8 59 a m
2 15 p m	7	Chemainus	9 15 a m
2 35 p m	12	Crofton	9 35 a m
2 45 p m	14	Westholme	9 45 a m
2 53 p m	16	Somenos	9 53 a m
3 00 p m	18	Duncans	10 00 a m
3 15 p m	22	Cowichan	10 15 a m
3 25 p m	24	Sahtlam	10 25 a m
3 35 p m	26	Shawnigan Lake	10 35 a m
3 45 p m	28	Koksilah	10 45 a m
3 55 p m	30	Koksilah	10 55 a m
4 05 p m	32	Glenora	11 05 a m
4 15 p m	34	Cobble Hill	11 15 a m
4 25 p m	36	Cowichan Station	11 25 a m
4 35 p m	38	Sikas	11 35 a m
4 45 p m	40	Youbou	11 45 a m
5 00 p m	43	Meade Creek	12 00 m
5 15 p m	46	Lake Buntzen	12 15 p m
5 30 p m	49	Lake Cowichan	12 30 p m
Ar 5 45 p m	52	Junction	Lv 12 45 p m
Lv 6 00 p m		VICTORIA Ar	10 30 a m

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

No. 2 Passenger Daily.	Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.	No. 4 Passenger Fri'y Sat. & Sunday.
Lv 8 00 a m		VICTORIA Lv	2 00 p m
8 15 a m	2	Junction	2 15 p m
8 30 a m	5	Lake Cowichan	2 30 p m
8 45 a m	8	Lake Buntzen	2 45 p m
9 00 a m	11	Meade Creek	3 00 p m
9 15 a m	14	Youbou	3 15 p m
9 25 a m	16	Sikas	3 25 p m
9 35 a m	18	Cowichan Station	3 35 p m
9 45 a m	20	Glenora	3 45 p m
9 55 a m	22	Cobble Hill	3 55 p m
10 05 a m	24	Sahtlam	4 05 p m
10 15 a m	26	Shawnigan Lake	4 15 p m
10 25 a m	28	Koksilah	4 25 p m
10 35 a m	30	Koksilah	4 35 p m
10 45 a m	32	Somenos	4 45 p m
10 53 a m	34	Duncans	4 53 p m
11 00 a m	36	Cowichan	5 00 p m
11 15 a m	40	Chemainus	5 15 p m
11 35 a m	45	Nanaimo River	5 35 p m
11 45 a m	47	Cedar	5 45 p m
11 54 a m	48	Extension	5 54 p m
12 00 m	49	WELLINGTON Ar	6 00 p m
12 15 p m	52	Junction	Lv 6 15 p m
12 30 p m		NANAIMO Ar	4 30 p m

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

QUICK TIME !!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accomodations for second-class passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1106 Pacific Ave. Tacoma, Wash.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leaves Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Ivens.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Union Wharf Thursday at 6 a.m. for Nanaimo returning to Union Wharf same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdes Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, 561 Store street.

Boys' School Suits

In Great Variety. We are showing Special Values in Our Boys' Suit Stock. Great Reductions in Prices Suits reduced to $1.40, $1.50, $1 90 and $2 00 each.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson St.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Water Works Improvement By-Law Deferred Untill Reports Are Received.

Tenders for the Electric Light Plant —Payne's Claim Against the City.

A short but busy session of the board of aldermen was held last night, the mayor presiding, and all the members, with the exception of Ald. Baker, being present.

McDonald & McBeth wrote as follows:

Victoria, B. C., August 20th, 1894.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

Re sewerage contracts Nos. 1 and 2.

Gentlemen:—

Since tendering for the above contracts, we find that the construction your engineer, Mr. Wilmot, puts on the bills of quantities, differs from that which we tendered.

We tendered (under section 11 of the specification, page 4) on the supposition that if there was a certain depth of earth, and then rock, we would bepaid, first the amount stated in the bills of quantities for that depth of earth, then the amount stated in the bills of quantities for rock, beginning from the surface of rock down, this being the manner we tender, and, we believe, the usual way. Mr. Wilmot, however, puts a different construction on the bills of quantities. If Mr. Wilmot's construction is to govern the contracts, we think that, in justice as well to ourselves, as to others who, no doubt, tendered in the usual manner, new tenders should be called; if the rock is priced as counting from where we strike it down, according to our contention, we are prepared to abide by our tender. In any event we leave the matter in your hands to deal with as you deem just.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
MACDONALD & McBETH.

Ald. Humphrey moved that the contracts be awarded to the next lowest tenderer. He could not see how the mistake had been made.

Ald. Vigelius thought it should be referred to the sewerage committee.

Ald. Humphrey explained that the sewerage committee had met Mr. McDonald and discussed the whole matter. His tender was not intelligible.

Ald. Ledingham wanted the matter considered at a special meeting of the council.

Ald. Humphrey's motion was adopted, he explaining that all the other contractors had tendered as intended by the city engineer.

The sewerage commissioners recommended the purchase of the amount of pipe certified as being required by the city engineer. Adopted.

Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken wrote re De Cosmos and the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone company, and asked for an explanation of the "city's flagrant contempt of court" in erecting telephone poles in front of Mr. De Cosmos' property.

The mayor explained that new holes had been dug by corporation workmen and poles purchased by the city erected.

The matter having been referred to the city barristers the letter was received and filed.

Harrison & Walkely submitted the names of Jos. Loewen, T. J. Burnes and R. Hall as their bondsmen in place of the 5 per cent. deposit required for sewerage contracts. Referred to the sewerage committee.

B. W. Pearse asked for police protection for Fernwood district, and detailing many grievances, such as stealing fruit, vegetables and many other things.

Ald. Humphries and Dwyer thought the police should show themselves in the suburbs once in a while.

The matter was referred to the police commissioners.

Hon. James Baker, provincial secretary, wrote that the Lieut.-Governor would appoint the royal commission asked for by the city if the city would guarantee the expense.

The Mayor—The city's credit must be at a low ebb.

Ald. Humphrey—The government shows its good sense.

Ald. Wilson moved that the government be informed that the city is prepared to guarantee the cost.

Ald. Vigelius objected to the cost. He suggested that if it was found that any aldermen were guilty that they should pay the costs, and if not that those who had made the charges should pay. He moved in amendment that the letter be referred to the finance committee to see if there were any funds.

Ald. Ledingham wanted to see an investigation thrash the matter out, if it could be carried on by the police magistrate and a couple of citizens. He seconded Ald. Wilson's motion.

Ald. Dwyer would also like to have an investigation, but he did not think it was worth five or six thousand dollars.

Ald. Humphrey seconded Ald. Vigelius' amendment, which was adopted.

Robert A. Egan wrote asking the city for help until he could hear from California, as he was destitute.

Ald. Ledingham said he had come here broke, but had managed to struggle along.

The mayor said the case was a worthy one, and on motion the matter was left in his hands.

J. E. Phillips and other stonecutters said people of limited means would be greatly inconvenienced if the new cemetery by-law were enforced as far as it referred to headstones, and offering amendments.

Ald. Wilson moved that it be referred to the cemetery committee, and at the same time called attention to the weeds that abound in the cemetery. He thought the old men from the home could cut the weeds.

The motion was adopted.

G. Hall asked if it was fair to fine property owners for allowing thistles to grow on their lots when they were growing wild on the streets. Referred to the street committee.

The Laurier reception committee was granted the use of the market hall.

E. M. Johnson, agent for Porter Bros., asked for more explicit orders respecting the protection at wharves. Referred to superintendent of police.

D. F. Fee applied for the position of inspector during the construction of the electric light plant. Laid on the table.

Ald. Harris moved, seconded by Ald. Munn, that all applications for burial permits be accompanied by a certificate from a medical man. Adopted.

Ald. Dwyer was granted leave to introduce a by-law to amend the by-law regulating the council.

Ald. Styles moved and it was resolved: "That whereas repeated endeavors have been made by this and previous councils for many years past by communication and otherwise to the Dominion government through the city's representatives at Ottawa for the removal of the Songhees Indians from off the reserve within the city limits of the city of Victoria; and whereas the police court returns show that for many reasons it is not in the interests of said Indians and many visiting tribes that said reserve be situated within the limits of said city; and whereas it is acknowledged on all sides that the progress of the said city is seriously impaired by the presence in our midst of said reserve; be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor in Council pointing out that as the Dominion government have and will do nothing in this important matter, the necessity of immediate action forthwith by the provincial government is absolutely essential and necessary."

It was suggested that the tenders for the electric light plant be opened.

Ald. Styles wanted the tenders laid over, as he had heard there was a misunderstanding respecting the specifications.

Ald. Ledingham, on the other hand, wanted it laid over as Ald. Baker was absent.

The Mayor—You cannot receive any more tenders now.

It was resolved to open the tenders, which were as follows:

Robb Engine Co., for engines and boilers, set up, $12,150; William Hamilton Manufacturing Co., put in three tenders of $11,090, $11,500 and $12,150 for engine and boilers, set up; Royal Electric Co., Montreal, dynamos and lamps, $7,330; Albion Iron Works Co., engines and boilers, set up, $18,081 and $19,781; Canadian General Electric Co., dynamos, $7,000. A letter was read from Spratt & Gray stating that it was impossible to tender according to the specifications. They had sent the specifications to eastern firms, who sent the same answer. The tenders were referred to the electric light committee and the mayor to report.

The finance committee recommended the payment of $1389.89 out of the general revenue, $61.64 for the completion of the North ward school and $30 to the telephone company for two 30 feet poles. Adopted.

At the suggestion of the mayor the park committee was instructed to have the flagstaff repaired.

The street committee, among other things, reported that the corporation was not responsible for the accident to Conductor Payne, who was caught by an obstruction while passing from one car to the other. The committe pointed out that the system of pushing trailers before cars was dangerous. The report was adopted.

The council went into committee to consider the by-law to borrow $350,000 for improving the water system. There was a protracted disucssion as to whether the by-law should be proceeded with at once or laid over until the analyst had reported on the water and the engineer had found out what it would cost to purchase the water shed. The different aldermen gave their opinions as to how the system should be improved. Ald. Harris considered that it would be sinking money for nothing to spend it on the Elk lake system, while Ald. Wilson thought that much less money was needed.

Ald. Munn said the matter should be thoroughly considered before any money was expended. There was no doubt that the water had a bad name. If Elk lake could not be cleaned the city should go to Sooke lake or Goldstream.

Ald. Harris wanted it understood that he had no favorite scheme and was not a member of any company. If the council did not have confidence in its own engineer it should engage another engineer.

Ald. Dwyer did not think any better water could be obtained iff the system was improved.

The by-law was deferred until the reports from the analyst and city engineer are obtained.

The council adjourned at 10.10 until 4 o'clock to-day.

TWO CHILDREN BROUGHT UP ON LACTATED FOOD.

The Use of this Great Food Means Solid Comfort for the Family, Health and Strength for the Babies.

JOHNSTON BABIES.

Mr. R. L. Johnston, Burlington, Ont., writes as follows about Lactated Food: "I send you a cabinet photo of our two children, who were both fed on Lactated Food; they are still using it every day. We prefer it to any other kind of food. When our druggist was out of it we bought a can of another food, but it was no good, and the baby refused to take it and we had to throw it out. "Nearly every one who saw our second baby said that we would not be able to raise him, as he was so puny; but now, through the use of Lactated Food, he is fine and healthy. We recommend the Lactated Food to all who need the article in our vicinity."

The explanation of the great success of Lactated Food in keeping babies well and strong is that in its composition nature's food for babies has been the model. It is pleasant to the taste and is taken by infants with relish, and is easily digested and assimilated.

Mothers and fathers may stop worrying about their babies after they have once been put on a diet of life-giving Lactated Food.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. Illustrated pamphlet free. **DEFORMITY** Instruments, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, etc. 24 King St. W., Toronto.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed" will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It touches alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

Most Interesting Works of Man

are pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known. As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings, triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

NEVER BEFORE

has such a newspaper premium been offered to the public on such terms. You will regret it if you do not secure this Art Album and Educational Storehouse.

The Times this week offers Part 19. One more number will complete the series of 20 Parts. Subscribers who have not yet availed themselves of our magnificent offer, may do so still, as there are a few numbers of the first parts still on hand. When these are all gone we will not re-order.

Address,

TIMES, VICTORIA, B. C.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals

THE GUN.

GAME ACT CONFUSION.

To the Editor: It was with much pleasure that I read in the morning paper a digest of the game law by "Union Gun Club." But there are one or two points that he has evidently overlooked. First, the provincial police have issued a proclamation announcing that you can shoot deer on the first of September, notwithstanding "Union Gun Club's legal opinion. Second, there was passed by the house, I think in 1887, a pheasant act, a distinct act from the game act, which, as far as I can learn, has not been either repealed or amended since. Now if "U. G. C." will look this up and give it to the sporting community in an intelligent form he will be doing a great good.

SPORTSMAN.

(With reference to Sportsman's letter it may be said that the proclamation of the provincial police is distinctly in the wrong, for the game act expressly prohibits the shooting of deer before Sept. 15. The apparently conflicting clause which provides that deer may not be offered for sale before September 1 should be ignored, for the courts would undoubtedly interpret the act according to the plain intention that September 15 shall be the opening date of the season. If the police have issued such a proclamation they should lose no time in recalling and amending it. In regard to our correspondent's second point, we may say that we have been unable to find in the statutes an act such as he describes relating to pheasants. It must therefore be presumed that the killing of hen pheasants is illegal. The following digest of the acts given by "Union Gun Club" is undoubtedly correct, and all sportsmen should be guided by it; the pot-hunter, of course, is a law unto himself:

It is lawful to shoot:

Grouse, blue, willow or ruffed, prairie fowl and partridge, from 1st September to 31st January.

Ducks from 1st September to last day February.

Cock pheasants (except on mainland), from 1st October to 31st January.

Deer, elk, caribou, moose, hare, mountain sheep and mountain goat, from 15th September to 31st December.

(Note.—On mainland east of Cascades mountain sheep, goat and caribou, from 1st September to 20th December.

It is unlawful to shoot:

Hen pheasants at any time.

Pheasants on the mainland at any time.

Cow elk or cow moose at any time.

Quail before the 1st of September, 1896.

It is unlawful to buy or sell or offer or expose for sale:

Any pheasant at any time.

Any deer under the age of twelve months at any time.

Doe of any age at any time.

Willow or ruffed grouse before 1st October in each year.

In conclusion it may be said that two features specially mark the British Columbia game law, (1) constant tinkering and consequent confusion, (2) unintelligent enforcement. Unfortunately there is no ground for hope of reform in either direction.)

THE WHEEL.

A RECORD BROKEN.

New York, Aug. 21.—Frank H. Stanwood, long distance bicyclist, arrived here on a bicycle trip from Chicago at 1.15 yesterday afternoon, making the trip of 1520 miles in less than eight days and a half. He broke all records between the two cities and arrived in good condition.

YACHTING.

TO-DAY'S RACE.

Southsea, Eng., Aug. 21.—At ten o'clock this morning the Britannia and Satanita started in a race given under the auspices of the Royal Albert Yacht club, the course being the same as yesterday, from the commodore's boat in Southsea, around the Nab mark boat and back to Cowes twice, the entire distance being about fifty miles. Soon after the start the Britannia drew ahead.

VIGILANT'S DAMAGE.

Southampton, Aug. 21.—Divers have been at work all morning endeavoring to free the Vigilant's centre board, with the view of [illegible] the yacht's going to the dry dock, and they were finally successful in knocking it away from the fastenings. The Vigilant, however, will be compelled to enter the dry dock for repairs, which she will do to-morrow at the same time as the Satanita enters the dock. Divers will raise the Vigilant's board, which sank to the bottom as soon as the fastenings broke.

THE RING.

CORBETT'S ACCEPTANCE.

New York, Aug. 21.—William A. Brady, manager for Pugilist Corbett, this morning telegraphed as follows to the United Press from Plattsburg, N. Y.: "Corbett accepts the Sioux City offer for a fight with Jackson. (Signed), W. A. Brady." The Sioux City offer referred to by Brady was made a couple of weeks ago. It is that a purse of $25,000 will be given by a syndicate to be formed in the city for the fight between Jackson and Corbett. The syndicate also signified its willingness to post the $25,000 in any bank in Iowa or with the Police Gazette. Corbett through his manager now accepts the offer, and as Peter Jackson has intimated that he would also do so should the purse be deposited with the Police Gazette, the prospects that they will come together in the ring in the near future are brighter than they have been since the match was first made.

LACROSSE.

Secretary Drury received a communication from the Vancouver lacrosse club this afternoon regarding the game to be played between Victoria and Vancouver. As this game, which is to be played on September 1st, would clash with the jockey club sports to be held in that city, the Vancouvers want to make some arrangement to have the game played here, subject to certain conditions.

A QUEER MALADY.

Mr. Bird Secures a Divorce from his Wife at Her Request.

New York, Aug. 21.—A morning paper prints the following: With the Georgia visitors who came to New York last week was Charles P. Bird, a prominent Atlanta publisher, who little more than a month ago secured a divorce in this city from his wife, Pearl Bryan Bird, a daughter of the well known Southern novelist, Mrs. Mary E. Bryan. Immediately after obtaining the divorce, which was obtained on the ground that Mrs. Bird had stopped at the St. George's hotel, Brooklyn, with Henry Rockwell, her husband's business partner, Bird astonished his acquaintances by publishing a card in which he declared that he had perfect confidence in the absolute purity of his wife; that the divorce was obtained in order to gratify an insane whim on her part, and this was followed by the announcement that Bird's purpose was to re-marry his wife as soon as she would consent to such a course.

All this was very singular when the ground on which the divorce was obtained was taken into consideration. The divorced wife has been living very quietly in cosy apartments on West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, with an old friend of her mother. She has been in New York most of the time for the past eighteen months. When Bird came to New York last week he was accompanied by his wife's mother and by his little son Ridley, a handsome boy about nine years old. Their purpose, expressed to two or three of their most intimate friends, was to have a re-marriage take place if Mrs. Bird would consent to it. They were so hopeful that they even decided on who should be present at the wedding, which was to be attended by several well known literary persons who are friends of Mrs. Bryan. Thus the affair assumed a very peculiar shape. The ink was hardly dry on the decree before the husband was again in the city a suitor for the hand of his ex-wife. The story of this divorce is a very peculiar one. The home of the Birds in Atlanta was situated in the most fachionable quarter of the city. Mrs. Bird was very popular in society, and being young and beautiful attracted no little attention when she went driving accompanied by her two children and a pretty sister of her husband's. She was a model wife and mother, and seemed perfectly happy until about two years ago, when a change came over her, due, the physicians said, to a trouble peculiar to her sex. She became nervous and moody and developed the idea that it was her duty to leave her husband and have him obtain a divorce, declaring that she no longer loved him, and that as she did not love him she would not live with him. Bird sent his wife to New York for treatment in January, 1893, and she was joined here by her mother. It was found that she could not take ether, and a contemplated operation had to be abandoned. In February of the same year Bird sent his partner Rockwell to New York on business and entrusted him with a letter and parcel for Mrs. Bird. Rockwell called three times at the Wiseiger house, where Mrs. Bird was stopping, and on the third visit he found the young wife starting for Brooklyn to visit relatives, and accompanied her. She had never ceased to urge the divorce, but, on the contray, the mania increased. It is alleged that she told Rockwell that the husband had consented to a separation. She had been a reader of all noted novels and was romantic and imaginative. It was thought by her friends that the idea that she should leave her husband when her love had grown cold was obtained from Zola's "The Dream," and her remarkable ruse to secure a divorce was got from Edith Dombri, who sought to escape a galling marriage by an appearance of guilt, though she remained innocent. As her husband had refused to consent to a divorce on the plea that there was no ground for one she would make the ground. She and Rockwell, who understood her malady perfectly well, went to the St. George hotel, where they registered as man and wife and engaged a suite of rooms. No sooner did Mrs. Bird reach her room than she burst into tears and Rockwell rushed off for something with which to quiet her. It is said that he did not enter the room except for a moment, and in a little while they returned to the Wiseiger, where Mrs. Bird told her mother everything. She also wrote her husband an anonymous note relating the episode and later demanded the divorce. Bird first satisfied himself that Rockwell had not offered his wife any insult, and instead of instituting proceedings placed her in a private asylum for the insane, the Long Island Home in Amityville, where she remained three months. As for Rockwell, he left immediately for Atlanta, and later went to Boston and then to Mexico. Mrs. Bird has seen him only once since the St. George hotel affair, and then only in the presence of her husband and her mother, when Rockwell entreated permission to make all the reparation in his power, acknowledging that he had encouraged Mrs. Bird in her scheme for getting a divorce in the hope of marrying her himself. She declared, however, she would not marry him or anbody else. When Mrs. Bird was released from the Long Island home she said she would return to Atlanta, but got no further than New York. She refused to go back to her husband. Her morbidness increased, and twice she attempted suicide at the Bristol house, once almost succeeding. After repeated threats that she would kill herself a family consultation was held, and under the idea that the proceedings could be managed without difficulty the divorce was applied for in June, and in July the decree was granted. When the facts were published Bird undertook to explain matters and announced his intention to marry his wife again as soon as she would consent to such a course, and last week reached New York intending to make love to his own wife of six weeks ago. Mrs. Bryan, who had come with him, immediately called at the daughter's apartments with the little boy, and they were received with every show of affection. In a short time Mrs. Bryan, who is a woman of rare tact, mentioned that Charlie had come also. A blush of apparent pleasure suffused the face of the divorced wife. The mother's hopes were high that everything was progressing swimmingly. "Yes, she would see Charlie," and the next day Charlie was there. When he entered the pretty little parlor he took his ex-wife in his arms, kissed her tenderly, called her his little girl, and seemed very happy. It was a pretty picture of a reunited family playing in the room, and the grandmother was radiant with the thought that all would soon be well. In a little while the proposal came, and no lover ever endeavored to pop the question with more delicacy, but the change was like the transformation of Galatea to marble. Under no circumstances would she consent to such a thing. She had got a divorce and was going to keep it. The entreaties of the ex-husband were unavailing. Mrs. Bird said she lover her husband as a friend only and would not live with him again. She had even selected his next wife, the one who was to take her place, and urged a speedy marriage. At teh end of it all she extracted from both Bird and Mrs. Bryan a promise that the subject of marriage would never be mentioned to her again. When that was done the marble Galatea changed again. The divorced wife was bright, vivacious and happy. She went driving with her husband in the park, but forbids the subject of marriage again to be mentioned. Business engagements required Bird's return to Atlanta, and he left for that city on Saturday night, after bidding his wife a most affectionate adieu and leaving little Ridley to keep his mother company.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A Non-Suit Allowed in the case of Wilson v. Cowan.

Judgment was rendered this morning by Mr. Justice Walkem in the suit of Wilson v. Cowan allowing the non-suit of defendant. The action was brought by William Wilson against M. H. Cowan, arising out of a contract of dissolution of partnership, dated October, 1892, where, the retiring partner, Cowan, agreed to leave a certain amount of money in the treasury of the old firm to satisfy the bad debts account. The amount sued for was $3063.41, consisting of sums put to the bad debt account and various shortages and allowances accruing during the partnership.

The defence was that according to the terms of the agreement the plaintiff, Wilson, was bound to consult Cowan in regard to the collections, and moreover obtain his consent before ruling any debt off as bad.

Judgment was given allowing the non-suit of the defendant as asked for, but without costs, the learned judge holding that the plaintiff, Wilson, was bound by the express terms of the agreement and that the consent of the defendant should have been first obtained as a condition precedent to ruling off such debts as bad.

Mr. A. L. Belyea for plaintiff and Messrs. E. A. McPhillips and G. E. Powell for the defendant.

Ho! for Washington.

The Northern Pacific will place on sale on August 20th, 21st and 22nd, tickets to Washington, D. C., and return, account of K. of P. Biennial Conclave at Washington, Aug. 28th, for $72.75. Return limit east, of St. Paul, September 8th, with privilege of extension to 15th. Limit west of St. Paul, 60 days from date of sale. Full information and tickets at city ticket office. E. E. Blackwood, general agent, Victoria, B. C.

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Per steamer Walla Wala from San Francisco—W G Galbraith, S Green, H Cremer, Allen Griffith, J P. Charemyre, R Mills and wife, Mrs Snyder, Miss Snyder, J Cockburn, P F Goodwin, H Fairchild, J C McNab, Miss M Dickinson, Dr Rogers, R P Rithet, M H Hackett, A D Prideaux, H W Findley, N McCaren, Mrs Molina, P M Partridge, A Stillwell and wife, Thos Morgan and wife, Miss Morgan, Miss Morgan, W Berryman and wife, Miss D Wilson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Weeks & Robson, Simon Leiser & Co, Fred [illegible]

Per steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Wks, A McGregor & S, Brackman & Ker M Co, C Meredith, C Morley, D H Ross & Co, Duck Chang, E G Prior & Co, Erskine Wall & Co, Fell & Co, Fuller & Goodwin, H Short & Son, H W Findley, J & A Clearihue, John Barnsley & Co, J H Todd & Son, J N Miller, K U Beck, L White & Co, L Dickson, Langley & Co, Mrs McKendrie, Mrs L Kirk, M Cohen, McMillan & Hamilton, Northwest Produce Co, order Wetmore Bros, Perry & Turner, R Baker & Son, R P R & Co, S Leiser, Speed Bros, Thos Shotbolt, The A P Hotelling Co, Thorpe & Co, Ylao & Brooks, Vic Phoenix Brew Co, Wilson Bros, White & Co, Welch & Co, Ying Chang Long, Yuen Lung, O T Hance, J Reichenbach, Kwong On Wo, W & V Tram Co, Craig Bros & Co, Lum Kee, A R Johnson, Aitken & Mowat, C S Tisdall, C Anderson, C S Philp, F R Stewart, Stewart L & Co, Winch & Bowen, B Berio, Leiser & Hamburger, W Baille, A R Johnson, Wells Fargo & Co.

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Cunard Line, Lucania	Sept. 8
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American Line, Paris	Sept. 5
American Line, Berlin	Sept. 12
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